THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 70 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay—Jeff. Davis' Opinion of Fenianism—A Modern Version of the Old Fable of the Fly and the Ox—The Fenians to "Take Prince Edward's Island, and Defy the World"—Habits and Manners of the State Prisoners, Etc. Etc

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.—St. Patrick's Day having suggested the joint topics of the Irish people and Fenianism, an officer undertook, I am told, while escorting Jeff. Davis on St. Patrick's Day in his daily walk on the parapet, to extract from him his views of the present Fenian movements. It is not the first time these inquisitorial gensdarmes have sought to elicit his opinions on this subject. But this officer went at it in a manner rather exceeding the usual brusque, roughshod, not to say boorish, style of some of them.

"Don't you think the Fenians a great power?" asked this man of shoulder straps.

"Some of the papers say so," replied Mr. Davis.

"Ain't they bound to be successful?" the officer further inquired.

"So very many say and claim to believe," Mr. Davis answered quietly, as before.

"But Canada is scared, and the British throne is tottering to its foundation with just alarm," boldly declared this evident believer in the subject of Fenianism.

"Well, what then?" asked Mr. Davis.

"What then! That's just it," continued this man of penetrative gaze, pursuing a great destiny mapped out for the Fenians. "Why, the Fenians will soon have it all their own way. They can take Prince Edward's Island and defy the world."

This climax of position, power, and defiance so clearly and positively pointed out as the future of Fenianism, evidently carried very little conviction to the mind of Mr. Davis, judging from his following it with inquiring of the officer if he had ever heard of the fable of the fly and the ox. The officer did not pursue his researches, and I confidently believe that however he may have settled in his own mind the question of Fenianism, he has set down Mr. Davis as an unprofitable subject for inquisitorial pumping.

JEFF. DAVIS' KNOWLEDGE OF CHARACTER.

I have told the above story as it was told me. Mr. Davis speaks very freely with some officers, and with some he maintains a most distant and haughty reticence. No one is more quick to discern and read character. His quick natural perceptions, his extended experience in public officers, and careful study of the world and men, have made him so. An upstart of an officer, with more shoulder-straps than brains—whose limited knowledge of military matters would excite the derision of a West Point plebeian, and whose knowledge of the world and books does not greatly exceed that of "Simple Simon," the famed hero of one of Mother Goose's melodies—he delights in bringing up with a round turn.

HEALTH, OBSERVATIONS, AND DEMEANOR OF JEFF.

I have alluded to the daily walks of Mr. Davis. He still, when the weather admits, keeps up his daily out-door exercise; and, with this and his morning bath, and uniform habits of careful diet, though with a bill of fare of extended and choice variety, maintains good health. Savage fits of petulance occasionally possess him, and then again he is in temper, word, and bearing as mild as a May morning. It is still remarked that he makes very rare allusion to his trial, though why no one ventures to ask him.

On Congressional proceedings, and on all the great and exciting topics of the day, he is profoundly observant, and occasionally lets drop remarks concerning them, showing an interest as permeating and undying in the affairs of nations and the problem of the world's destiny as marked the closing career of the great conquering Corsican, or of Robespierre and Richelieu. He endures his prison life with a singular admixture of stoicism and impatience. Hope now lights his eye and glows in his cheerful, brilliant conversation, and then his features become frowning, the bitterness of disappointment is in his speech, and he looks and asserts defiance of the Government, and everything.

SEARCHING VESSELS STILL KEPT UP.

In the past three months I have had frequent occasion to allude to the search of vessels arriving here, to see if there may not be some one coming here to attempt the rescue of Mr. Davis. This search is still kept up, though why no one can satisfactorily account for, unless to give extra employment to Government steam tugs, and the soldiers ordered on this special service. The order having come from Washington, and never having been rescinded, is necessarily yet complied with. There is a story of a guard having been established over a certain portion of the Waterloo battle-field after the close of the fight. For many years this same guard remained there on duty, guarding in the end only tangled brier bushes, and a dilapidated paling. For some reason the guard had never been relieved, and so had to stay. Thus the order we have referred to has never been rescinded, and hence these continued and useless searching of all arriving vessels.

When Jeff. Davis, Clay, and Mitchel were brought here as State prisoners, very rigid orders were issued regarding admissions inside the fort. The only possible open sesame was a pass from the President, Secretary of War or Commander of the district. For a time there was very exact compliance with this order, but gradually the close drawn reins were loosened till for a time large and indiscriminate parties passed freely inside, in some cases upon the passes of a simple captain. Lately, for some unexplained reason, there has been a retightening of the reins. Of course no sensible person can object to this.

The fort was not made to gratify curiosity hunters, neither was Jeff. Davis placed here for a public show, and it is very proper to keep away those supposed to have sympathy for him, promising any possibilty of development in an attempt to rescue him. But naval officers do object to the necessity of getting passes to go in the fort. Their uniform, they insist, should be their passport. I know of more than one officer who, finding the submission to red-tapeism he must undergo to get inside, turned upon his heel in disgust. Otherwise than this there is no fault to be found.

Clement C. Clay Given the Parole of the Fort—Conditions of the Parole—His Health, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20.—Mr. C. C. Clay has been given the parole of the fort. An announcement to this effect was made to him this morning, and although not wholly unprepared for it—for his friends have long been working to procure even this freedom for him—he received it with marked gratification. By this new arrangement he is allowed at all hours of the day, from reveille to sunset, free range within the limits of the fort and unattended by any guard.

At night, however, he is compelled to remain in the room in Carroll Hall he has recently been occupying, and under the continued surveillance of the vigilant and sleepless prison patrol. The arrival of his wife, simultaneously with the granting of this parole, as may be supposed, gives additional zest and enjoyment to the new freedom allowed him. She is the guest of Dr. Cooper, and her husband also takes his meals with the Doctor. Mr. Clay, though naturally possessing a slight constitution, shows his protracted imprisonment very slightly. With the officers of the fort he has always been exceedingly popular, from his amiable bearing, rare culture, and uniform courtesy. His great anxiety has been for a speedy trial; but his continued imprisonment, and the delay of a hearing, while not lessening his patient submission, long since taught him the sad necessity of waiting, and inutility of repining. He bids fair to receive much more of this kind of Governmental instruction before being released from here.—*New York Herald.*

CANADA.

FENIAN SCARE.

AN INVASION STILL DREADED.

Ten Thousand More Men to Be Called Out—A Montreal Policeman Firing on Supposed Fenians, Etc.

TORONTO, March 21.—The rumor gains strength that ten thousand more men will soon be called out by the Government. At Montreal yesterday a policeman fired on some persons, thinking they were Fenians. Nobody hurt. Though there is not a downright panic here, the feeling is that the Fenian danger is not over. Some demonstration is looked for from across the line before long, and in consequence the volunteering and drilling are uninterrupted. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the forces.

TORONTO, March 21—9 P. M.—It is stated here to-day, on the best authority, that the Canadian Government have received offers of one hundred and eighty thousand men for service in the field. Orders have just been given to some of the companies in the country districts to move to the front, and to-day the Stratford Volunteers moved off, going as far as Chatham. It is reported in official circles that the Government has received information that the Fenians have resolved to make an attempt to enter by Rouse's Point, and make Isle Aux Noix their base of operations.

The Excitement Abating in Montreal—Military Display Still Kept Up, Etc.

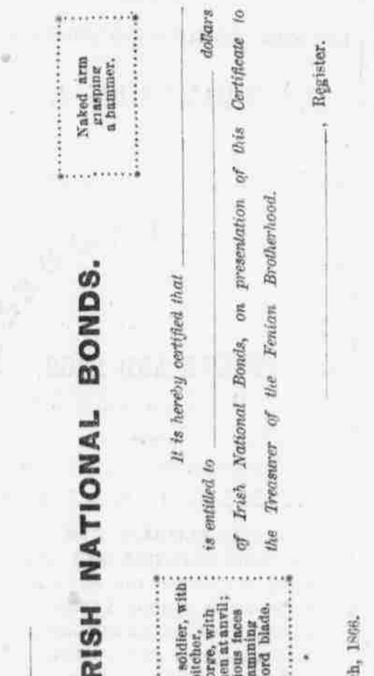
MONTREAL, March 21.—The excitement has almost disappeared here, although a few points on the frontier still keep it up. Volunteers show much enthusiasm in all parts of Lower Canada, and a thorough organization is being effected. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company have organized their employes into a defensive corps in all parts of Canada. Fully ten thousand troops appeared here to-day on parade. The expense to the Canadian Government for defense is now about twenty thousand dollars per day. It is believed that the present force will soon be relieved by new men to be called out.

THE SWEENEY SIDE.

The New Sweeney Bonds.

We give below an accurate *fac simile* of the certificates insuring subscribers to the Sweeney war fund bonds for the amount of the money subscribed. The certificates are handsomely executed on fine white paper in a vivid green color, the artist being Darley, the well-known sketcher. The certificates are not yet ready, as the name of the Register has to be signed, and that cannot be done until the arrival of President Roberts in this city, when it is supposed that a Register will be appointed. The certificates are bound up in check-books, one hundred certificates in each. Each of the Circles supporting Roberts and Sweeney will receive a certificate-book for the purpose of supplying the members of the circles.

THE CERTIFICATES.



PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Mr. Lowry read the bill creating a new county out of Crawford, Warren, and Venango, to be called Canton county.

Mr. Connell read a bill allowing the heads of Departments in Philadelphia to deposit Government, State and Municipal securities in lieu of present mode of giving bonds on the corporations.

Mr. Worthington, also one preventing the extension of disease among cattle.

House of Representatives.

The consideration of the General Appropriation bill was resumed, and the following items were considered.

Mr. Schenk moved to increase Judges salary in rural districts, from $3000 to $3500 per annum, which was agreed to.

The interest on the funded debt, $1,898,000.

The salary of members was fixed at $1200.

Mr. Osterhout moved to reduce to the old standard seven hundred, and should, if able, favor an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting members from raising their own salaries.

Mr. Thomas said he was of the class of gentlemen who was so afraid of his constituents that he always voted against the increase but were nevertheless, the Philadelphians voting yea were Messrs. Davis, De Haven, Donnelly, Freeborn, Ghegary, Kerns Lee, Marks, Quigley, Ruddiman, Thomas, and Watt. Those voting nay were Messrs. Adair, Hood, Joseph Steiner, Subors, and Wallace.

On amendment offered by Pershug to pay $1000 the ayes were 54 and nays 41. All Philadelphians voted nay. Their amendment was therefore agreed to.

Passengers Per Steamer "City of Washington" for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Mr. Henry Deringer, E. Bailey, E. Hughes, Mrs. Kidner, J. Dupeer, Mrs. Dupeer, R. Windler, H. Le Grand, General Paz, J. Staeni, C. Manuing and son, L. Mead and lady, Mrs. Scanlan and four children, Miss Hogan, Miss Fisher, J. Strange and lady, A. Gould, Mr. White and lady, A. Gormsier, Henry Ospen, R. Ospen, J. Jones, E. Morgan, J. Goodman, J. Davis, J. Henderson, E. Grant, G. Stevens, F. Perrett, P. Parker, N. Winfield, and 601 in steerage.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE "AUSTRALASIAN" AT NEW YORK.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY.

More Applause for President Johnson.

THE REFORM BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Dissolution of the Russell Cabinet Predicted.

TERRIBLE TIMES IN IRELAND.

The Question of the Dutch Duchies.

ENGLAND'S ADVICE SOLICITED

NEW YORK, March 22—8:30 A. M.—The steamship *Australasian* has arrived with Liverpool advices of March 10th, via Queenstown, March 11th.

The United States steamer *Canandaigua* had sailed from Kingston for the north of Ireland.

The shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company have unanimously adopted a resolution approving the arrangements of the directors with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for laying a cable this year. Upwards of 100 miles of cable are being manufactured per week, and the last week in June is fixed for the *Great Eastern* to leave Sheerness.

President Johnson's speech in Washington is meeting with very general applause. The *Times* warmly eulogizes it; the *Daily News* gives it a very qualified approval, and bitterly denounces Mr. Bancroft's oration.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary oaths bill was read a second time, after Disraeli had given notice of an amendment, which will make the oath recognize the supremacy of the Queen and acknowledge allegiance to her successors.

The reform question is actively discussed by the people.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement on the 12th instant was anxiously awaited.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* assumes it certain that the Russell Ministry must soon dissolve, whether defeated on the reform question or not.

The Irish police continue to carry out their extraordinary powers with great vigor, and many arrests are made. Nine men had been arrested at Cork just as they had landed from America. Two town commissioners at Queenstown had been arrested. There are various rumors as to Stevens. One, that he very recently escaped to France, but the police believe him still in Dublin, and keep up the search.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to make a fresh treaty with the Mexican Government for the completion of his Austrian Volunteer Corps for Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, Evening.—The political news of the day is unimportant.

Queen Victoria held her first court yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were present, and the latter presented to the Queen Mrs. Alward, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Legation, and Mrs. Montgomery Ritchie, of New York, in London.

In the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, application was made for the release from custody of the notorious George N. Sanders, now a prisoner for debt. His debts exceed £10,000 sterling.

The bankrupt attributes his failure to the disappointment in the execution of a contract with the Confederate Government, for the building of and running iron-plated postal vessels. There was no objection to his release, but owing to some informality in the notice the matter was postponed till the 23d.

A Madrid despatch states that the Peruvian war ships, *Independencia* and *Huascar*, proceeded direct to the Pacific to take part in the approaching struggle between Spain and Chili and Peru.

Latest by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The steamer *Atlantic*, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 10th instant, and the *City of Limerick* arrived at Queenstown the same day.

LONDON, March 11.—The Sunday *Gazette* gives a report that Austria has solicited the good offices of England to effect an amicable settlement of the question of the Duchies. Earl Clarendon had refused.

The *Gazette* says the relations between Vienna and Berlin are strained very tightly, but it is a long ways from a diplomatic conflict to a war.

The first sitting of the Conference on the Principalities was held in Paris on the 10th. All the powers signing the treaty of Paris were present.

The *Invalid Russe* denies all the rumors of the concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth, not a single regiment having quitted its winter quarters. The insurgents in Syria have all submitted to the Turks.

Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Breadstuffs continue dull. Flour in retail demand only and nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at the late rates. Winter red, 10s.@10s. 6d. per central. Corn flat and lower on the week. Mixed, 28s. 3d.

Beef in good request at full rates. Pork firm and arrivals cleared as landed. Bacon 1@2s. higher. Hams higher. Lard in good demand; sales of American up to 77s. Cheese quieter. Butter dull. Tallow in good request, and 1s. higher. American, 48s.@49s. 6d. Ashes higher. Pots, 31s.@32s. 6d. Pearls, 35s. 6d.@36s. Sugar firmer. Coffee unchanged. Rice active, and 6d. higher. Oils inactive. Winter boiled Linseed Oil steady at 41s @41s. 6d. Rosin easier. American common, 6s. 3 l.@7s. 6d. Petroleum very dull; good refined, 2s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Iron quiet. Scotch pigs advanced to 58s. 6d @79s. Sugars firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet but firm. Rice rather higher. Tallow dull. Spirits of Turpentine American held higher. Petroleum offered at 2s 1d. for refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 1s. 6d. Tin, English, reduced 4 per cent. Linseed Cakes in good demand. Sperm Oil, $120 offered.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, Evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day 2000 bales. The market is buoyant, and a trifle higher. Speculators and exporters took 7500 bales Middling Uplands, 19@19¼c. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm.

LONDON, March 10, Evening.—Consols, 86⅛@87; U. S. 5-20s, 70⅞; Illinois Central, 77⅛@78; Erie, 53⅛@54.

The Bank of France has gained during the week nearly 18,000,000f. The Bourse was steady at 69f 75.

BOMBAY, March 7.—Markets unchanged. Exchange, 2s 1¼d. Freights to Liverpool, 56s.

CALCUTTA, March 5.—Goods unchanged. Exchange, 2¼.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Senate Confirmations.

It is a noticeable fact that the three or four hundred confirmations by the Senate yesterday of Second Lieutenants in the Regular army, were exclusively composed of men from various States, who had served during the late war, in all branches of the military service, as officers of volunteers, some of them as colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and non-commissioned officers, and a few of them as privates.

Cotton Frauds.

The Treasury Department is still applying itself to the suppression of frauds in the collection of cotton in the Southern States. Many of the agents have been relieved, and there are to be no seizures or detentions of cotton or other property as captured or abandoned, unless by special written directions in each case from the Treasury Department. It is known here that the Confederate Government cotton has been removed and that of private parties secretly substituted, thus perpetrating a double fraud on the Government and on innocent individuals.

Secretary Welles' Position.

The *Intelligencer* insinuates that Secretary Welles is opposed to the election of General Hawley as Governor of Connecticut. We have permission to say that this imputation is entirely untrue. Mr. Welles decidedly supports the policy of the President, and does not regard General Hawley's position as antagonistic with it. He, therefore, believes that the President, and every member of his Cabinet, designs the success of the old Union organization with its candidates, including General Hawley, and the defeat of the anti-war party and all the candidates that represent it.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

Steamer "General Hooker" Burned at Sea—Bridal Party of Philadelphians on Board—One Young Lady Drowned, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—The steamer *General Hooker*, a fine side-wheel vessel, formerly a Government transport, and lately a regular packet, running between Charleston, Georgetown, and Savannah, was burned at sea to-day—about thirty miles out. There were a number of Philadelphians on board, including Mr. David Risley and lady, his two sisters, Miss Josie Risley, Miss Belle Risley, and Master George Risley, late residents of No. 1616 Spruce street. The last-named young lady was lost. She was on her way to be married in Georgetown at the time of this fatal accident.

Several other persons are supposed to have been lost. The rest of Mr. Risley's family are safe here.

It is not known exactly how the fire occurred. It is believed to have broken out first in the furnace room. A. D. B.

Loss of the "General Hooker."

Special to New York Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—The steamer *General Hooker*, while on her way from Charleston to Georgetown, when off Sullivan's Island, this morning, took fire in her wood-room. She was run ashore, but entirely destroyed. Three men and two ladies were drowned, including Miss Bush, who had just come from school at the North.

Fire in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—The office of the Halifax *Sun* was destroyed by fire last night.

The proprietor and editor of this paper, Mr. Ritchie, was a consistent friend of the United States throughout the Rebellion, and supported the cause of the Union.

Arrival of a Steamship.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamship *Pennsylvania* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady at 40c. for middlings. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels State at unchanged prices; Southern unchanged, sales of 400 barrels; Canadian drooping, sales of 250 barrels at previous rates. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork unsettled at $25. Lard heavy at 17@19c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Michigan Southern, 81⅛; N. Y. Central, 93; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 108; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie, 80½; Western Union, 64; United States Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1862, 103⅞; do. 1865, 103⅜; Ten-Forties, 90½; Treasury 7 30s, 99⅞@100. Gold, 128½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES—JOHNSON'S CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. George, alias John Johnson. The defense in this case, wherein the defendant was tried for the murder of Thomas Moultre, was self-defense. On behalf of the prisoner, witnesses were called who testified that when the prisoner and the deceased emerged from the house of Ann Maginnis, No. 512 Lombard street, where the difficulty originated, Moultre, in continuing the conflict, got Johnson down on the cellar door, and while thus down pummelled him in the face with his fists, while Moultre's wife, aided by other women, were kicking him. Johnson at length extricated himself and started away up the middle of Lombard street, after having first attempted to re-enter Ann Maginnis' place and trying the door of an adjoining house. He had got away a short distance when Moultre pursued him and threw a brick-bat at him. Moultre then retreated, and having armed himself with another brick and a razor, which latter was placed in his hand by one of the women, he again advanced towards Johnson, who had remained stationary. The latter seeing the deceased again approaching in a threatening manner suddenly stooped, and drawing a knife from his boot-leg, also advanced towards his adversary. The two met and Moultre was fatally stabbed.

The case was submitted to the jury late in the afternoon, and without leaving the box, they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

THE CASE OF MORRIS ABRAMS.

Commonwealth vs. Morris Abrams. The defendant is indicted for the murder of Captain Joseph H. Cox, master of the English brig *Theodorus*, at the time lying in the Delaware, and about proceeding to sea. The prisoner, it seems, was a seaman on board the vessel, and having, as was alleged, deserted, was arrested by order of the British Consul, and was confined in prison to await the time when the vessel should be ready to sail.

On the 6th of February last, he was brought down by an officer, and was placed on board the brig. On the way down he threatened to put a bullet in the Captain. The Captain arrived on board at about the same time, and taking his position on the ooop deck, ordered Abrams, who was on the main deck, to go to his duty; Abrams refused to do so, whereupon the Captain went down from the poop to the main deck towards where the prisoner was.

Seeing the Captain advancing, Abrams drew a knife, upon perceiving which, the Captain turned and retreated to the poop deck, pursued by the prisoner, who, after chasing him around that deck, closed with and stabbed him in the body; the knife entered between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, near the spine puncturing and cutting into the liver; the wound thus produced soon proved fatal.

A jury had but just been empanelled and the case opened when our report closed. Messrs. Lippincott, Brock, and Weil for the prisoner; District Attorney Mann and T. B. Dwight for the Commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—The President, Managers, and Company of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Company vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

This was an action to recover damages for loss occasioned by the destruction by fire of a bridge erected by the plaintiffs over the Neshaminy Creek on the 29th of April, 1865, the fire being created a plaintiffs allege, by sparks from a locomotive attached to a train belonging to defendants. It is allowed that the plaintiffs were negligent in not providing a safe and proper spark arrester for their locomotive.

The defense set up was that they had used all due care and precaution in providing the *Eugene* with a proper and safe spark arrester, and that the accident, if caused at all by sparks from the *Eugene* was an unavoidable one, which could not be by ordinary skill and care provided against, and that therefore, defendants are not liable. On trial.

Holcom & Co. vs. Stevenson.—An action to recover damages for loss alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the breach of a contract by plaintiffs, for the delivery of a quantity of oil. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $750.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Receipts and Expenditures—A Gratifying Exhibit.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury, for the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last quarter of 1865. By an examination of these figures it will be perceived that after payment of all expenses for this quarter, including a war expenditure of over $68,000,000, the receipts exceeded the expenditures by the amount of $19,872,903 28.

This is in the ratio of an excess of receipts over expenditures of $80,000,000 a year. With the War Department put on a peace basis the receipts would exceed the expenditures over $200,000,000 a year. A comparison with the fourth quarter of 1864 shows that our receipts were over 70 per cent. greater in the last quarter of 1865 than in the corresponding quarter of 1864, the internal revenue receipts alone of the latter quarter exceeding those of the former by $27,000,000:—

Receipts last quarter 1864	$80,680 728 58
Receipts last quarter 1865	189,873,289 75
Gain	$58 192,561 17

The receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending December 31, 1865, in detail, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Customs		$39,216 338 39
Public lands		176,245 56
Direct tax		393,843 31
Internal revenue		82,597 156 03
Miscellaneous		17,515,705 56
		$139,873,289 75
Fractional currency	3,014,279 50	
Six per cent. twenty-year bonds	13,650 00	
Temporary loans	49 120,817 02	
Certificates of indebtedness	21,979,000 00	
Six per cent. compound interest notes	13,000,000 00	
Five-twenty bonds at six per cent	30,000 00	
Seven and three-tenths three-years Treasury notes	378,495 81	
Ten-forty bonds	161 350 00	
Five-twenty bonds	51,983,947 00	
Total receipts		$270,551,633 08

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous	$9,377 182 25
Pensions and Indians	1 437,625 52
War	68 122,541 05
Navy	10 841,556 68
Interest on debt	30,721,527 37
	$120,000,686 47
Treasury notes	400 00
Seven-thirties, 3 year coupon bonds	62,200 00
Temporary loans repaid	45,334,977 69
Certificates of Indebtedness repaid	27,325,000 00
Treasury notes (February, 1862)	1,268,423 49
Postage stamps, etc	730,400 60
Fractional currency	2,777,812 98
Two-year 5 per cent. notes	24,000,000 00
Three-year 6 per cent. notes	49,148,740 00
Bounty loan stock	100 00
Treasury notes, 1859	200 00
Seven three-tenths Treasury notes	444 553 21
Total expenditures	$271,124,194 44

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1865 are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

From Customs.	
First quarter	$20 518,852 54
Second quarter	30,014 387 32
Third quarter	47,0 9,583 03
Fourth quarter	39 216 338 39
Total Customs	$136,7 9,161 28
From Public Lands.	
First quarter	$162,010 47
Second quarter	204 521 74
Third quarter	132 890 63
Fourth quarter	175 245 56
Total Lands	$674 668 40
Direct Tax.	
First quarter	$52,714 81
Second quarter	288 398 02
Third quarter	31,111 30
Fourth quarter	368,843 31
Total Direct Tax	$741,067 44
Internal Revenue.	
First quarter	$65,252,803 28
Second quarter	42,508,820 29
Third quarter	96,618 885 65
Fourth quarter	82,597,156 93
Total Internal Revenue	$286,987,666 15
Miscellaneous.	
First quarter	$4,159,223 73
Second quarter	10 503 036 86
Third quarter	18 303,729 94
Fourth quarter	17,515 705 56
Total miscellaneous	$50,571,896 09

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, Foreign, and Miscellaneous.	
First quarter	$10 952,397 15
Second quarter	12,271 896 58
Third quarter	10,571 460 9
Fourth quarter	9 377,132 2
Total	$43,172,886 92
Pensions and Indians.	
First quarter	$5 405,786 51
Second quarter	1,625,453 12
Third quarter	6,024 241 86
Fourth quarter	1,437,626 52
Total	$14,493,111 01
War.	
First quarter	$189,838,574 22
Second quarter	414,196,377 35
Third quarter	165 369 237 32
Fourth quarter	68,122,541 65
Total	$837,528,630 55
Navy.	
First quarter	$27,273,231 27
Second quarter	32 985,664 09
Third quarter	16 520,689 81
Fourth quarter	11 341 555 68
Total	$87,121,120 85
Interest.	
First quarter	$9 269,717 55
Second quarter	35,700,812 12
Third quarter	30,173,481 5
Fourth quarter	30,721,527 37
Total	$112,865,538 54

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign, etc	$43,172 886 92
Pensions and Indians	14,493,111 01
War	837 528,630 55
Navy	87 121 120 85
Interest	112 865,538 54
Total	$1,095,179,287 87

showing a deficiency for the year of $619,447,026 51, which has been met by loans.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 22, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges at from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices, with two or three exceptions, are unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 99⅛@99⅜; 103½ was bid for 5-20s; 104¼ for 6s of 1881; and 90¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania Coupon 5s sold at 85½, and new City 6s at 92.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 28⅛ @29¼, the former rate a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Reading Railroad at 50⅜, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania at 55½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 117, no change; North Pennsylvania at 37, no change; and Northern Central at 44½, a slight advance; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 39½ for preferred do.; 26 for Catawissa common; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing; Hestonville sold at 46⅛, an advance of 1½; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College, and 12½ for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares continue in demand. Phila delphia sold at 144; Girard at 54; and Western at 78; 206 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 40 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares have again declined. Ocean sold at 8⅛@9, the former rate a decline of ⅛; and Maple Shade at 2½, a decline of ¼.

Coal shares continue dull. St. Nicholas sold at 12@13, the former rate a decline of 18.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$600 City 6s, new	92	100 sh Cat pf	b30. 29
$5000 do	lots 92	100 sh do	c 29
$5200 do	new lts 92	100 sh do	29
$500 U S 7 30s June	99⅜	100 sh do	29¼
$6000 Penna 6s coup	85¼	300 sh do	lots 29
$700 Pa 5s	84½	300 sh do	s5wn 28⅞
$166 33 Allen Co scrip	71	100 sh do	28⅝
$2000 Pa R 1st mt	96	400 sh do	lts s5wn 28⅝
100 sh Ocean	9	100 sh do	s5wn 28⅝
100 sh do	9	100 sh do	c 28⅝
200 sh do	s10 lots 8⅝	200 sh do	s5wn lts 28⅝
100 sh do	s10 8⅝	400 sh do	29
100 sh do	s10 8⅝	200 sh do	b30 29⅛
100 sh do	s10 8⅝	100 sh N Penna	37
300 sh Reading	b30 50⅛	11 sh N Central	lots 44⅛
600 sh do	lots 50⅛	4 sh Phila Bk	141
100 sh do	b30 50⅛	50 sh Girard Bk	54
100 sh do	c 50⅛	6 sh Western Bank	78
200 sh do	50⅛	100 sh Hestonv	b5. 46⅛
200 sh do	lots. 50@50⅛	100 sh do	46⅛
100 sh Long Is	s5wn 37½	33½ sh do	46⅛
57 sh Cam & A	lots 117	210 sh St Nich Coal	12
113 sh Penn R	lots 55⅛	100 sh do	s30 13
100 sh Maple Sh	b30 2⅜		

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in large supply at 5@6 per cent. on call, and brokers make up their accounts with great facility. Commercial paper is more salable, but there is little done under 7 per cent.; good is abundant at 8@9 per cent., and and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. Exchange is nominally 107⅛@108 for 60 day bills of leading houses."

—A Washington letter says:—"The great struggle in the House is over the question of contraction. This is the only point that attracts attention. The Secretary wants power to steadily contract the currency. Congress does not desire to do so. His opponents argue that the volume of currency is not too large, and therefore they are equally opposed to the McCulloch bill and any new measure which shall clearly define the policy of the Government as one of contraction. They are opposed to contraction. The Committee of Ways and Means will endeavor to adopt a measure which will commit Congress to contraction, yet which will openly state the conditions and terms of the policy, so that there can be no secret transactions."

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Maple Shade	2·60	100 sh Walnut Is	
500 sh St Nich Oil	b30 ¼	100 sh Ocean	9
200 sh Mt. Farm	·40	500 sh Leading Co	¼
100 sh Reading	50⅛	100 sh Am Gm Pt	b5 1

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	128⅛	12 M.	128
11 A. M.	127⅞	1 P. M.	128⅛

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128	128⅛
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	123	124
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	121
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 22.—Trade continues excessively dull in all departments, and the transactions, in Breadstuffs part cularly, are of an extremely limited character.

Cloverseed is dull, and ranges from $4·50 to 6 for common and prime quality. Timothy cannot be quoted over $3 75. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 70@2·75. There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at prices ranging from $8·25 to $7 for Superfine; $7 to 8 for Extras; $8 25@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $8·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@15 for fancy brands, as to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. There is a good demand for prime Wheat, but there is very little offering, and prices are firm; sales of fair and choice red at $2 10@2 38. White is dull, and prices range from $2·30 to 2 75. Rye is quiet, with small sales at 85@90c. Corn meets with in fair demand, with sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 68@69c. in store, and 70c. afloat. In Oats but little doing; sales of 2000 bushels at 50c.

In Barley and Barley Malt no sales.

Whisky continues extremely dull, with small sales at $2·25 for Pennsylvania, and $2 27@2·28 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, March 22.—Beef cattle were very dull to-day, and prices unsettled and lower. About 650 head arrived and sold at from 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western; 12@13c. for fair to good; and 10@11jc. per lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

105 head Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 13@15.
22 " J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 13@15.
85 " Wildy & Warren, Lancaster co., 6@8, gross.
13 " P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 12@14.
16 " J. Kepner, Western, 12@15.
85 " N. Wernts, Lancaster co., 7@8¼, gross.
25 " Uffman & Boehman, Lancaster co., 14@15.
28 " A. Christie & Bro., Lancaster co.,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

"Seven-Thirties at Par."

From the Tribune.

If General Banks had waited a day or two, he might have found an illustration for his glorification speech more suggestive than any perhaps in the marvellous array of facts about national progress with which he startled Congress. He would have found the money column in his morning newspaper leading off with the announcement—"Seven-thirties at par." So naturally came this statement, that people accepted it as a matter of course; an ordinary consequence of national existence; a mere financial growth. Yet, when we look at it closely, we find that this one sentence, quoted closely, from a commercial report, "Seven-thirties at par," is a remarkable illustration of nationality.

Where are the wise men who told us with so many warnings that the national loan was merely the sliding glacier upon which we were whirling to destruction, and mad Jay Cooke, crazy Jay Cooke, wicked Jay Cooke, who ventured the belief that the glacier was not a glacier after all, but sure, firm, solid ground, where grass would grow some day, was held up to reprobation? Jay may have been too enthusiastic for us. We thought so at the time. We do not think so now. He had his ear close down, near to the heart of the people, and he felt every pulsation strong, regular, and deep; no sign of ossification or syncope; and he knew that that the people were true, and that whether it were one million, or ten thousand millions, every dollar would be given to the nation, even to the last cow in the barn, or the last sheaf of wheat falling under the reaper.

Poor man—begrimed and dirty—take out your green seven-thirty, smooth its creases, and gladden your eyes! No mercurial mining stock, that, representing the cupidity and avarice of some scapegrace speculator, who lives in Paris on your good hundred dollars, and leaves you—well, so much silk or linen paper, value ten cents a pound. Widow, your husband's pension and bounty and modest life insurance (he who was offered up at Gettysburg a sacred burnt-offering that the nation might live) are securely bound in that bright, gaudy, narrow, couponed green paper. No trust companies, nor insurance directors—nay, nor savings bank people—have held them at a beggarly four or five per cent., with chances of failure; of ships going down at sea; of land-rats and water-rats, and dangers of fire and flood.

Safe and stanch they are, and your seven dollars and thirty cents interest is as sure on the first of next June—as sure, we were about to say, as death, but the simile is rather a sad one—and may you live many years, and see these bright-eyed, orphaned boys grown up to honor and fame, as men worthy of inheriting their father's sword. Sink your furrow deep, and roll in the harvest, Squire Ezekiel, and buy that ten-acre field, whose purchase will gladden your heart. Seven-thirty has your money tight and strong—the money of crops and harvests—that you gave so timidly last fall to the eager Jay Cooke. Go up to bank to-day and take it back again if you will, dollar for dollar of principal, and penny for penny of interest. You would rather not! Well, we thought so. For knowing a good thing when he has it, commend us to this same Squire Ezekiel, who bends over his plough to-day and wishes that he had put the other thousand into Seven-thirties, and never listened to the people who insisted upon his buying into the Eldorado Mining Gold and Silver Company, which was to pay him fifty per cent. May you live to see your Eldorado at par, Squire, which is hoping that you will become a very old man.

"Seven-Thirties at Par!" What a world of triumph, of strength, of natural confidence, of virtue, of real lusty manhood, lies in the depths of that simple commercial sentence. In the face of a hundred predictions—in spite of the national ruin that was set apart for us—nay, more, notwithstanding the great debt which was to weigh upon us like the burning mountain upon writhing Enceladus, this Seven-Thirty—the emblem of America's faith—is to-day at par. In the meantime, we have dismissed armies; we have broken up our navy and sold it piece by piece at auction; we have sent a million of men home to loom, plough, and anvil; we have gradually driven down gold until specie payment is almost at hand. In its own speedy time that must come. We have kept the Seven-Thirty at par. That is one good thing. Now let us have dollar for dollar—and make the greenback as good as gold, or rather, as we hope soon to say, the gold as good as the greenback.

Government Taxation and State Authority.

From the Times.

An interesting question is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of the Internal Revenue system, and involving a decision upon the limits of jurisdiction between the National and State Governments. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts prohibits the sale of liquor within her boundaries. The United States, by their revenue laws, grant licenses for such sales, under which certain citizens of that State, pursuing that business in defiance of the State laws, have been arrested and fined by their authority.

It is argued that the paramount right of the general Government to tax its subjects for its support, implies the right to determine the modes and objects of taxation, and that, if this power is exercised conjointly by the State for her own revenues purposes, the right of the latter must yield in case of a conflict. This reasoning seems to us to involve both an error and a fallacy, either of which is fatal to its conclusiveness.

In several cases before the Supreme Court, to which States have virtually been parties, this very question of taxation has led to elaborate discussions as to the supremacy of the Federal or State Governments over the citizens who are subjects of both; and it has been uniformly held that the power of raising means for its own support, being essential to every Government, could not be denied to either of the parties to such controversies. That the field was necessarily one of joint occupation and jurisdiction, and that, from the nature of the case, reliance must be placed on the discretion and forbearance of both Governments to avoid measures which would be mutually embarrassing or oppressive to their common citizens.

Under this interpretation of rights any State clearly has power as to her own citizens, if her own policy allows it, to tax any pursuit so heavily as to drive it out of existence. What is right or advisable in this regard is to be resolved by the justice and wisdom of her legislators, not conceded by the grace of the general Government. Suppose, then, that on the ground of public morality Massachusetts should lay upon the sale of liquors an impost so heavy that the addition of the excise and license fee exacted by the United States would amount to a prohibition? The Constitution, as interpreted, permits it, and gives the National Government no control over the discretion of the State, nor any right to prescribe her action on the subject.

But that statement of the controversy which represents it as one about joint rights to revenue is merely specious. The dispute is not as to which Government shall make the most out of a certain subject of taxation, but as to which Government may create the subject itself. The true point in issue is whether the United States have the power indirectly to call into existence a business whose existence Massachusetts positively forbids? Now nothing is clearer than that beyond the narrow limits of its granted powers the Federal Government has no authority within the several States. Allegiance, and support by the render of military service and the payment of taxes, are the great dues which the citizen owes to the power at Washington—as to all else, his own State prescribes duties and confers rights in relation to his property and conduct. By her laws alone he lives, buys and sells, marries, practises his religion, disposes of his affairs and estate, and is peaceably buried, unless he incurs speedier death as the penalty for breaking them. When, therefore, in the regulation of her internal police, or with a view to amending public morals, a State forbids a certain business to be carried on, her citizens are bound by the prohibition, and it is beyond the powers of the general Government to set it aside. Still less can it assume to permit, under the color of collecting revenue, what it has no power to authorize. Among subjects of taxation which are allowed to exist by State laws, the Federal Government may select such as it pleases for contribution—but it cannot, indirectly any more than directly, originate such as do not exist, against the expressed will of the State.

Consider the mischief that would follow from the admission and extension of such a claim. New York visits with severe punishment the disturbance of the repose of the dead. The Government might reap a revenue from the trade of the resurrectionists, and introduce it by the fiction of a license. Ohio forbids usurious contracts. The Government might open a profitable source of income by authorizing associations for making loans on usury under the device of a license. None of the States allow public gaming houses, and few of them tolerate lotteries. But under the convenient shelter of a license the Government might erect and be enriched by such establishments, in contempt of the moral sentiment of States. In a word, if the National Government were permitted to extend its right of taxing its citizens so as to enlarge its range by creating or designating the modes of business in which they might engage, the sphere of State citizenship would be wholly invaded by usurped authority.

Arguments upon these grounds will doubtless have their due weight in the decision of the case now before the Supreme Court. The revenue system of the Government is already so burdensome as to require all the vigilance of its officials to prevent evasions. It would be unwise to increase the obstacles to its successful working by adding the hostility of States to the reluctance of individuals, or to extend its scope at the expense of settled constitutional principles.

Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Clarke—The Proprieties of Official Life.

From the Herald.

Mr. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, discusses financial questions with the Secretary of the Treasury in the public prints. Making a spread-eagle display of "independence of judgment," and "freedom of action"—things understood to be dear to the average American heart—he declares to the man whose subordinate he is, "I do not see any impropriety in my giving publicity to my dissent from your views of public financial policy." That a man intelligent enough to fill such a position creditably should not be able to see the impropriety, the indelicacy, the offensiveness of such a course, is due to a want of manly tone in official life—to a low state of official morality. Under our system the confidence of the country is intrusted to one man in each necessary department of Government.

While any man is Secretary of the Treasury, or head of any other department, his views of public necessity must prevail, and, when they are not satisfactory, means are generally found to make the place so hot that any man with a sense of personal dignity and decent self-respect will leave it. There is and can be but one possible understanding in relation to subordinates in these departments. Assent to the thoughts of their chief and earnest endeavor to carry out his ideas are assumed as necessities of the position. It is not contemplated that any one in a department should differ with its head and retain his place. It is true any man may differ from another and believe his plans to be wrong, and not be willing to lend himself to the propagation of plans that he supposes to be mischievous.

There can be no proper or honorable escape from such a difficulty but the resignation of the post that imposes duties which violate our sense of right. If a subordinate differs from his chief, and still executes the policy of that chief, he does violence to his own sense of right; while, if he refuses to execute that policy, he embarrasses the business of his position, and the public service suffers. Resignation furnishes an easy escape from his dilemma, and it is not to be supposed that any man is so attached to office or salary that he would hold the one or draw the other while these acts required him to do violence to his conscience, or when his services had ceased to be valuable to the community.

There was formerly a better tone in public life on this subject. With our British ancestors, with the generations that framed the Constitution and first lived under it, this was not so much a matter of official courtesy as it was an absolute point of honor. Men had not then that tenacity of office that induced them to hold it at the expense of public obloquy. It would have been considered a disgrace to hold a position under a man and oppose his policy; while to bicker and dispute publicly over the business of the department would have been to forfeit the last respect of the community. But now the subordinate sees "no impropriety in giving publicity to his dissent" from the policy of his superior.

It is not a favorable sign for official delicacy, for that nicety of honor that men once carried with them even into office, when they no longer resign position, but require to be driven from it; when, to use the fashionable cant, they want to throw the responsibility on some one else. Such a responsibility ought to be taken without hesitation, if for no other purpose than to fill public places with another class of men.

A Disgraceful Spectacle.

From the Herald.

The Senate of the United States, which ought to be a body distinguished for its dignity and high sense of propriety, has for Secretary a political demagogue who daily abuses the President of the United States in the coarsest language. This man, it is well known, is the editor of, or controls, two newspapers—one in Washington and one in Philadelphia. He makes these the channels through which he vents his spleen upon the chief of the nation. This is a sad commentary on the times, and shows the demoralizing revolutionary spirit that is abroad, and that has even penetrated the Senate. It is a step towards the orgies of the Jacobin Convention of France. The appointment of this man to the respectable position of Secretary of the Senate, looking at his history, was remarkable, and showed how low that great body had fallen from its former high character. But it is positively disgraceful for the Senate to retain him, now that he is daily pouring out coarse abuse upon the President. A decent respect from one co-ordinate branch of the Government is due to another.

That is the way to make Government respectable in the eyes of the people. But for the Senate—that dignified body of the nation, which is a part of the executive, and holds a particular relation to the President—to tolerate such conduct is inexcusable. The Senate, out of respect to itself as well as to the President, ought to dismiss him at once. Nursed into political existence by that weak and scheming old Copperhead politician, Buchanan, whom he betrayed, he has belonged to all parties, and is ready to belong to any party to serve his ends. It is high time such Northern demagogues were squelched, as the Southern ones have been. Let these Northern Marplot politicians be put down, as their old mischievous companions of the South have been. At least, let not the Senate of the United States keep this one, the worst of all, in the high office he holds. If he will follow his mischievous instincts and throw his venom upon the chief of the nation, let not the Senate sanction it by any connection with him.

The Civil Rights Bill.

From the World.

Some of the Republican papers are stumbling upon swift mortification in the attempts they are making to save the Civil Rights bill from the President's veto. If there is nothing better to be said in its defense than that it is modelled after the Fugitive Slave law, it will certainly be vetoed. This is a strange ground for approving the bill to come from Republican journals; and besides, it is not true. The Fugitive Slave law was enacted to carry out a plain provision of the Constitution. But where is the constitutional provision the Civil Rights bill is intended to enforce?

One influential Republican journal says that when the States declined to execute justice between man and man in relation to fugitives, the Federal Government intervened. Yes; but not between man and man in the State of their residence; and here lies the whole burden of the controversy. The constitutional provision which the Fugitive Slave law undertook to enforce, related to persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another." So long as master and slave remained in the State of their residence, the law had no application; and hence the attempted analogy breaks down and fails.

OBITUARY.

Dr John Lee, the English Philanthropist.

The widely known and honored Dr. John Lee, Q. C., of Doctor's Commons, and D. C. L., Oxon, died on the 24th of February, at his seat of Hartwell, near Aylesbury, Bucks, England, at an advanced age. Having an ample fortune by inheritance, he never devoted himself zealously to practice in the law, but employed himself diligently in various endeavors to advance the welfare of his fellow-creatures. The spacious mansion of Hartwell, the central part a fine specimen of the architecture of the Tudor age, was made by Dr. Lee a home of science, an abode of hospitality, a rendezvous of philanthropy. In the month of June, yearly, the grounds were thrown open for recreation to all the people of the country, where all classes entered at will, or enjoyed rural sports at pleasure for two days. Nor was this freedom ever abused by indecorum. At the same time his house would be filled with invited guests, of all nations, who were known or commended to him for scientific attainments, liberal opinions, sufferings in the cause of freedom, or devotion to philanthropic labors, particularly those who were active advocates of peace, temperance, or the equal rights of man. Many of these were called to deliver impromptu addresses at stated times during the festival, each in his own language, with the substance interpreted to the crowd. He had in his house a remarkable collection of paintings by Vandyke and other English and Flemish masters, an Egyptian collection of great value, and several rooms filled with relics and curiosities of every sort from every land. And it tells of the respect in which he was held by his neighbors and the refining influence which he exerted, that although all persons of every class who applied were freely admitted to see this museum, he never had an article of value stolen or damaged. Dr. Lee was an active member of several learned societies, and a valued contributor to their publications, but he was particularly at home in astronomy. He had a large and well-furnished observatory attached to his house, where he not only made observations himself, but employed men of eminent attainments to pursue their scientific investigations, the results of which he often published at his own expense. A volume lies before us, of four hundred and eighty quarto pages, enriched with numerous maps, drawings, and plans, all elegantly printed on thick paper at his cost, entitled "The Cycle of Celestial Objects Continued at the Hartwell Observatory to 1859, by Vice Admiral W. H. Smyth, K.S.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc." It contains more than sixty illustrations, of which six are finely engraved plates, and it is "printed for private circulation." This is a specimen of the liberal style of his contributions to his favorite science. Hartwell House had descended to him from his ancestors, one of whom was Chief Justice of England. During the exile of Louis XVIII, the whole royal family of France were furnished with a home at Hartwell by the generosity of the British Government. Many memorials of their residence still remain there, and the apartments are known by the titles of their occupants. A large number of Americans cherish delightful remembrances of days and nights spent at Hartwell. In politics Dr. Lee was a liberal of the extremest sort, a radical democrat, an uncompromising advocate of universal suffrage, a determined and unsparing opponent of toryism of any type or in any degree. At the elections for Buckinghamshire, he always confronted Mr. Disraeli, sometimes becoming himself the opposing candidate, of course with no expectation of success, but often giving the brilliant orator no little trouble by the quickness of his memory and the causticity of his remarks. He loved Americans, and American principles and institutions, with a pure and disinterested ardor, and fully recognized the identity of the great interests of popular liberty, free discussion, free labor, and free trade in both countries. In 1843, the centenary anniversary of the first battle of the English Revolution, when Hampden fell on Chalgrove field, Dr. Lee took an active part in erecting a monument on the spot where Hampden was wounded. Being himself of the family of the great patriot, and having just entertained a large number of American visitors who were in attendance at the London Anti-Slavery Convention of that year, he resolved that this country should have also a fitting memorial of the event. He therefore had a copy made of the monument in marble, and sent it to a gentleman in Boston, to be given to the American college which bears the name of Hampden. After a little delay, it was forwarded, and duly placed in the Chapel of Hampden-Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Virginia. A public ceremony was had, at which an eloquent address, full of the sentiments of liberty, was delivered by William C. Rives, then Senator in Congress, who had taken an active part in the arrangement of the whole proceeding. Dr. Lee was a man of the most transparent simplicity and purity of character, the most genial benevolence, the kindest hospitality, the utmost integrity and directness, quaint in his personal appearance, courteous and refined in manners, indifferent to forms and class distinctions, always just and sincere, and true to his own convictions of right.

The King of Siam.

Letters from Singapore, dated on the 20th of January, announce the death of the second King of Siam—whose name in full, was P'ra Bart Somdet P'ra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr P'ra Pin Klau Chau Yu Hua. He had been in ill health for five years, and in June last his disease began to assume a dangerous form. His remains were deposited in a golden urn, decorated with diamonds, and placed in a particular throne, and after the usual period of lying in state, according to the Siamese custom, were buried with great ceremony. The King ascended the throne in 1851, his brother becoming "First King." Both were remarkable men; noted, preeminently above all the monarchs of the East, for their attainments and their love of progress. The enlightened spirit which prevailed in their councils encouraged the introduction of the foreign element, the development of internal resources, and the use of modern inventions and the arts and letters of the West. The second King, especially, showed the liveliest interest in the great movements of the world, cherishing a love of European and American literature, opening his palace freely to foreign visitors, cultivating diplomatic relations with the nations of the West, contributing papers on scientific and political subjects to a little journal called the Siam *Times*, printed at Bangkok, half in English and half in Siamese, and subscribing for American newspapers and periodicals. His death is a severe loss to his kingdom.

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AUCTION SALES.

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AUCTIONEERS,
No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER
AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public Sale, by the above parties at their Auction tore.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday
April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building The attention of capitalists bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does many advantages Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No 152 S. FOURTH Street
Philadelphia, March 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING GLASSES.
On Friday Morning
23d instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Chesnut street, will be made a closing sale of mantel and pier looking glasses of all sizes and descriptions, manufactured expressly for first-class private sales 3 21 2t

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

RALSTON & BIDDLE,
IMPORTERS OF
INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,
Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,
OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:
INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,
AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS
OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

CHALLENGE LIGHT!
Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, Chins and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corpelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.
HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF
Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard,
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18¾ cts.
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33, and 35 cents.
Forrestdale Bleached Muslins, 35 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23 25 and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales:—
White Marseilles, 50 75, 90 cts, and $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Brilliants, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Nankins, $2·65, $2·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 40 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdk's, all linen, 20 cts.
Just opened, new style Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts
Cambric Flouncings Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Bonnet Ribbons Nos 4 and 5; Corded Edge Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.
PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.
WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.
YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 28 CENTS.
YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.
8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.
8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.
7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.
100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.
200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[1 2 3mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES
ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR
SPRING SALES:
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS. 3 10 stuth

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 3 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d and 3d Series,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
3-7

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 $rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 $ 706 CHESNUT STREET

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 $ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 14

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the high price of building materials and the continued advance in the wages of mechanics, engaged in some of the branches of house building, the prospect of a brisk season was never better than it now is at this time of year. In all the unimproved portions of the city, preparations are being made for the erection of houses of various kinds. In the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets, fifteen dwellings, 20 by 70 feet, are to be put up, and eighty also on the streets bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, Columbia avenue, and Montgomery streets. In the vicinity of Seventh and Berks streets, forty houses are to be erected this summer, some of which are to be three stories, and the others two stories in height. On Spruce and Twentieth streets two first-class houses are going up, 22 by 50 feet, and seven are to be erected on Delancey Place, all first-class dwellings. Arrangements have been made for the erection of fifty houses near Sixteenth and Federal streets. A dwelling, 20 by 80 feet, is to be put up at Fifteenth and Ellsworth streets. At Fortieth and Chesnut streets five first-class dwellings are being erected, which are to be 20 by 60 feet, and four at Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets. A handsome store is to be put up on the south side of Market street, above Third, which will be 30 by 175 feet, and one on the north side of Chesnut street, three doors east of Tenth. Several factories and shops are to be erected—one on Vine street wharf, Schuylkill, 40 by 198 feet, three stories high; an addition is to be made to the factory on Sutherland avenue, below Shippen street, 20 by 90 feet. The contract has been given out for the erection of a boiler shop at the foundry of Messrs. Merrick & Sons, on Washington avenue, which is to be 90 by 190 feet. A brewery, 70 by 60 feet, two stories high, is to be built at Thirty-third and Master streets, and a beer vault, 30 by 110 feet, at Tioga and Sixth streets. On North Broad, the splendid improvements which have been put up within a few years are to be followed by others of a similar character. There are four to be erected on the west side of Broad street, near Thompson, which will have brown-stone fronts, and be superior in all respects.

THE GIVEN-WEAVER CASE.—Yesterday morning an additional hearing took place in the contested election case. A number of witnesses were examined.

Fourth Division, Twenty-fifth Ward:—

Julius Blankensee voted the Democratic ticket, but never paid any tax except a shop and license tax.

Hugh Adams voted for Given.

John R. Angney voted Union ticket given him by Mr. Brown, but did not examine it.

John Malcolm voted for Given, and saw the ticket Mr. Angney voted; it was also for Given.

George W. Myers voted for Given.

Edmund R. Buckley voted Union ticket, but did not examine it.

William H. H. Clure voted Union ticket; got it from Mr. Lentz, but did not examine it.

John Hagerman voted Union ticket, but did not examine it.

Hampton Wilson and George Metzler voted Republican ticket, but did not examine it; got their tickets from Mr. Lentz.

Hugh R. Jones voted Republican ticket; got it from Mr. Jacoby.

Catharine Haughey testified that her brother James had been in this country three years, and had never been in the army or navy.

Margaret McCann, No. 1027 Hewson street. No John McDevitt ever lived there.

Mary Rourke testified that her husband was sick on election day, and had died since, and that he did not go to the polls.

Catharine Mulhooley. No Charles McDevitt lives in Mullen street, near Somerset.

Susan Kelly testified that her husband died two years ago.

Rev. E. I. D. Pepper voted the Republican ticket, but did not examine it.

A number of other witnesses were examined.

COST OF MANUFACTURING GAS.—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, in their last annual report, make the following statement of the cost of manufacturing 732,025,000 cubic feet of gas, the amount furnished to private and public consumers in 1865:

93,069 gross tons coal, at $11·40 per ton,..	$1,080,986 60
Carting, freight, shells, and wages of men in retort and purifying houses, repairs, etc.....	413 130 56
Works, short mains and services.....	219,206 45
Salaries of officers, clerks, metre inspectors, and incidentals.....	268,865 75
Interest on loans, and investments to sinking fund.....	280,363 56
	$2 242 542 95
Less receipts for coke, tar, lime, etc....	200,381 70
Total cost.....	$2,042,161 25
Or $2 79 100 per 1000 cubic feet	
The net price per 1000 cubic feet, received in 1865, was $2 85.	
The Cashier, in his report, makes the following statement:—	
The gross profits of the year amounted to.	$121,469 95
The appropriations for the year were:—	
Interest on gas loans.....	$152,223·00
For the sinking funds, for all G. L., 8 per cent on $450,000, the valuation, of Spring Garden Movamensing, Frankford, and West Philadelphia Gas Works.....	35,000 00
Interest on stock of Southwark, Germantown, Manayunk, and Richmond Gas Works.....	24,200·56
	$280,253 56
Loss on the business of the year.....	158,783·61
	$121,469·95

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.—Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., has been detailed to command the Naval Asylum in this city, now commanded by Commodore Frederick Engle. Admiral Paulding will assume his new duties about the close of the current month. He is a native of New York, and entered the service in September, 1811. He has seen nearly twenty-three years of sea service. His last position was as Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He is a gentleman of high professional attainments and standing, and his record through the war was very creditable, considering the position to which he was assigned. It is believed that the retiring Governor, Commodore Engle, who is a native of Pennsylvania, will be retained in the city, on one of the Boards now sitting here. He has administered the functions of his not unimportant post with much ability, and has added largely to the list of his personal friends during his residence here. He entered the service in 1814, and commanded the splendid steam frigate *Wabash* about the breaking out of the war. The number of decayed man-o'-wars-men harbored at the Asylum makes the command of that post more perplexing than many where more active duties are performed.

RINGING OF THE STATE HOUSE BELL.—A meeting of firemen was held at Sansom Street Hall last evening, for the purpose of urging upon Councils the propriety of directing the State House bell to be rung for all fires, day as well as night.

Peter Donnelly presided, and stated that it was desirable to have the bell rung at all times. There were many firemen working in the neighborhood of the State House, and their only mode of ascertaining the fact of a fire was through the alarm from that bell.

The credentials of delegates from twenty-six companies were received.

A Committee, to consist of two from each Fire District represented in the Convention, was appointed to petition the Mayor and City Councils to have the bell rung.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A man is now going about the city offering to give lessons on the piano. He tells a pitiful tale about the death of his wife, and not having money enough to support his children. This excites the sympathy of the parties to whom he applies for engagements, and he obtains advance payments of five and ten dollars, but always fails to return and give the lessons agreed upon.

ANOTHER FENIAN GATHERING.—The third of the series of Fenian mass meetings was held last evening at the Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. The attendance of members of the Fenian Brotherhood was large. Andrew Wynne, District Centre, presided.

Mr. S. J. Meany, State Centre of Ohio, was the first speaker. He stated that the time had arrived for practical work, and the day of noisy declamation had gone by. If Ireland were to be made free, Irish men and Irish women should aid in the work. In conclusion, he urged that the assistance given to Ireland now would be worth fifty times the assistance that might be given when the first blow was struck. The "sinews of war" were now absolutely and immediately required to take the initiative step of the war for Ireland. A liberal purchase of the bonds was the best means of employing these.

During the speech of Mr. Meany, General B. F. Mullen entered the Hall, and was received with great applause. Mr. Meany, in order to make way for the visitor, brought his observations to a close by introducing the General to the assemblage.

Mr. Mullen suggested and demanded material aid for Ireland in the present crisis. He spoke of the neutrality laws, and said that the course proposed would not and did not meditate any violation of these laws. The invention of neutrality laws was due to Great Britain, but "young chickens come home to roost," and now this very neutrality was about to become the plague of this same Great Britain.

The speaker reviewed the late American war, and spoke of England's doings in the conflict, by aiding the South in their fiendish undertaking. The General next proceeded to deal with the plans and prospects of the Fenian organization, and concluded by making an urgent appeal to all present to purchase the Irish bonds.

Mr. James Haggerty, of New York, was then introduced. He spoke of the war through which our country had just passed, and said it was a blow struck for every nationality in the world, and that thousands of his countrymen had emerged from the ordeal of blood with a military preparation that would shake the British throne.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, was held at Concert Hall, last evening, Bishop Ames in the chair. The Hall was filled. After the singing of a missionary hymn, and a prayer by the Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D., the receipts of the year were reported to have been $60,515·62, showing an increase of $351·63 over those of the previous year. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. J. F. McClelland, C. D. Foss, D. D., of New York, Rev. Dr. Butler, a missionary from India, and Rev. Bishop Ames, D. D.

THE MRS. SNELL SHOOTING CASE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Snell, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, will be resumed at the Coroner's office, on Friday next. Mrs. Snell, we are informed, died on the 10th instant, but information of her death did not reach the Coroner until the 12th, and before he could make arrangements to hold the inquest, the body had been removed to Norristown for interment. The delay that afterwards took place in the disinterment arose out of the length of time consumed in procuring the necessary affidavits.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—A stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon. After the usual business had been transacted, an essay was read by Mr. D. W. Belisle, on the subject of journalism in the State of New Jersey. The essay contained a variety of information regarding the rise and progress of the principal newspapers published in New Jersey, and was followed by a debate, in which a number of members participated.

GUN FACTORY ON FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at the gun factory of Joseph B. Butterfield, No. 1528 Frankford road. The basement was occupied by Samuel Davis, manufacturer of wagon and carriage shafts. The fire originated from the furnace. Damage trifling.

STEALING LEAD.—Nicholas Houck was held in $500 bail, yesterday morning, to answer the charge of larceny of twenty-four pounds of lead. The accused was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, at Second and Callowhill streets, by Officer Samuel Wagner, of the Seventh District police.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Barclay White, 40 years old, who resides in Newkirk street, below the Reading Railroad, was run over and killed by a train of cars, near the depot, Nineteenth Ward, last evening. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body.

STOLE A PUSH-CART.—A colored man named Benjamin Holly was committed in default of $400 bail, yesterday morning, to answer the charge of stealing a push-cart. He was arrested on Tuesday evening, at Fourth and Spruce streets, by Officer Jeffries.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Mr. Moore, in Parrish street, above Eleventh, was entered on Tuesday night, and a lot of choice looking-glasses, Bible, and articles of clothing taken from the parlor. The goods were removed from the house by the way of the front door.

RUN OVER AND BADLY HURT.—About 6 o'clock last evening, James McCloud, an inmate of the Almshouse, was run over by a train of cars on the West Chester Railroad, at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, and both legs were cut off. He was removed to the Almshouse.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The committee of investigation as to the manner in which the High School has been conducted commenced its sessions yesterday. Professor Rhoads was the only witness examined. It is supposed that the investigation will last four months.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.

3 2 3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE! or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

3 17 6

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45 — Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
FOURTH NIGHT
of the absorbing new drama, in four acts, never before performed in this country, and entitled
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
with New Scenery by Richard Smith,
Elegant Appointments by John Dasey.
Mechanical Effects by Joseph Strahan.
AND
A MOST POWERFUL CAST,
including the
STRENGTH OF THE STAR COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. T. WARD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 24,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
a powerful new drama, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
ONLY A CLOD;
OR,
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS.
Admission to Matinee 30 Cents; Children, 25 Cents.
Doors open at 1:15; Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. F. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF SHAKESPEARE'S
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Last night but two of
MR. HACKETT.
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS as.....Ford
LAST NIGHT OF FALSTAFF.
Only opportunity of witnessing the acknowledged finest embodiment of "Sir John Falstaff," Shakespeare's
GREATEST COMIC CREATION
that the world has ever seen.
MR. HACKETT
will appear on TO-MORROW (Friday) being the occasion of his
BENEFIT NIGHT,
in his famous original character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE."

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Engagement of the world-famed actor
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BELPHEGOR,
THE MONTEBANK.
Belphegor.....CHARLES DILLON
Madelaine, his wife.....Miss E. Price
Fanferonade.....Stuart Robson
Duke de Montebarro.....Mr. Mackey
Viscount de Hercule.....Mr. Marlowe
Scene—France. Time—1814.
To conclude with the new farce,
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Police.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES DILLON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense success of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

A GRAND SOIREE MILITAIRE,
BY THE
COLLEGIATE CADETS, OF ALLENTOWN, PA.,
Rev. M. L. HOFFARD, A. M., President,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY, March 23,
under the direction of Major G. Eckendorff.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. To be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT, and RISLEY'S, Continental Hotel. 3 21 3t

BURGESS, PENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS
THIS EVENING,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street. 3 19 6t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS!
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
The original and world-famed
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
From No. 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first travelling tour in ten years.
The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb contralization of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
3 21 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1031 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 1 1

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
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New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
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808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 1513 S. Penn street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Hartley, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
P. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above member with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 5

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Point, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 3:30, 5:30 and 11:30 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., 3:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4:30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8:1, 8:58, and 10:14 A. M., 12:37, 3:43, 5:01, 5:41, and 10:26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8:20 A. M. Way Mail, 9:20 A. M.; Express, 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:30 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 9:52 A. M., and 3:23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10:31 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11:00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:30 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6:30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:29 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4:45 P. M.
3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market-Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....	at	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....	at	10:00 "
Fast Line.....	at	12:00 M.
Parkesburg.....	at	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	at	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....	at	4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2.....	at	5:30 "
Erie Mail*.....	at	9:00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....	at	11:10 "
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:		
Cincinnati Express†.....	at	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†.....	at	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....	at	8:20 "
Parkesburg.....	at	9:30 "
Lancaster Train.....	at	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line.....	at	1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....	at	4:40 "
Day Express.....	at	5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	at	9:10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sundays). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 2:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 10:02 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
*5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington (the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Kensington, if so preferred, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 6¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 8 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 min

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

Philadelphia and Norfolk.

It is announced that the Delaware Railroad is about to be put in complete running order to a point on the Chesapeake Bay, where a line of steamers will connect with it, and open a direct communication between this city and Norfolk. Philadelphia will thus be put in relation, by a short route, with the whole railroad system of Southern Virginia and North Carolina, as well as with Richmond and the railway system centring there. This will prove a most important addition to our means of internal trade. Prior to the construction of the Delaware Railroad, or so much of it as was first opened for travel and freight on the 11th of December, 1856, only a small part of the trade of the country traversed by it came to this point. New York monopolized it by means of vessels which took the grain, ship timber, etc., of that whole region, from several landings on the waters of the Delaware and lower Chesapeake Bay, directly to that city. These vessels returned freighted with goods purchased in New York with the proceeds of their cargoes. A large part of the grain and timber thus sent to New York, was actually carted at great expense across the line of the Delaware Railroad to the points of shipment, simply because it had not then any other outlet to a market. All these products, however, can soon be brought here at a cost very slightly exceeding what was required to deliver them by teams on the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake. They will thus increase the exports of Philadelphia and enlarge its trade with the people of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who will be attracted hither to exchange their produce for our merchandise and manufactures. So much for the probable extension of our commerce with the communities immediately adjoining us.

But a still more interesting field will be opened to us in those portions of the South where New York has hitherto, by means of her splendid steamships, had no rival with whom to divide the trade and travel of that section. The direct communication soon, we trust, to be established between this city and the entire Southern quarter of the Union by way of Norfolk and Richmond, will divert in this direction a considerable, if not the major part of that travel and commerce which have heretofore gone round us by sea to a more remote market. With the facilities of access made equal, Philadelphia has an advantage over New York, as regards the Southern trade, in her superior manufacturing resources and industry. Her iron, machinery, jewelry, leather, boots and shoes, carpets, wall papers, hats, and so forth, offer supplies to the South which cannot be procured as cheaply and abundantly in any other American metropolis. Moreover, as most persons prefer inland navigation and railroad, where they are as direct and expeditious, to oceans, it may be presumed that the route by boats from Norfolk to Nanticoke city, or some point in that vicinity, and thence by railroad to Philadelphia, will become the favorite channel of communication between the Southern and Eastern States.

There is another important view to be taken of the Delaware Railroad, as affecting our mercantile interests. The line runs to a point within a few miles of Lewes, lying at the Breakwater, and always accessible to shipping. To communicate quickly and certainly, at all times, with vessels at the spot named, would prove to be an invaluable advantage, especially at those seasons when the Delaware is closed or obstructed by ice. It would not be extravagant to say that the utility of a branch road to Lewes, which would unite this port with the Capes of the Delaware by railway, would be more than sufficient, in the money saved to our commercial classes in one winter, to pay for the Delaware Road and the branch to Lewes into the bargain. Indeed, without such a connection with the Breakwater, Philadelphia will never realize the full benefit of the immense outlay in building the various lines of railroad converging here, and designed to give us command of the trade of the South and Southwest. In order to secure that trade, we must have a medium of access to and from the ocean, for exports and imports, not liable to be closed at any season. The Delaware Road, with a link connecting at Lewes, would supply that desideratum, and with it the convenience of intercourse and facilities of transacting business with this port would scarcely be excelled by any other on our coast. When brought within three hours' ride by railroad of a point of arrival and departure for Europe, right at the Capes of the Delaware, Philadelphia would answer all demands of commerce, without the delays and interruptions which now turn trade and travel away from her.

LATEST.—The last effusion of Mr. Comptroller CLARKE is addressed to the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and is so far an improvement on its predecessor that it is terse:—

"WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.—Gents:—I am informed that you have published a most infamous, slanderous attack against me. If I am correctly informed, you see the necessity of a proper retraction. Respectfully yours,

"F. CLARKE."

To this vigorous assault the astonished editor replies that "We have no idea what the Comptroller is driving at; but as his letters are of great interest about these days, we publish the foregoing as a sample of good, strong writing, without a trace of foundation whereon to stand unless it is 'infamous' or 'slanderous' to publish, without comment, Mr. CLARKE's letter on financial topics, which is about the extent of the notice taken of that gentleman for some time past."

If it is Mr. CLARKE's intention to demand retraction from all those journals which have condemned, most unqualifiedly, his course, we should suggest a circular letter, as even to write on manifold such a number as would be needed, would consume too much time. We are surprised at such an outburst. Surely, when the Comptroller has exposed himself to public criticism by attacking, in a most wanton and unjustifiable manner, his superior, he must not now expect that the journals of the land will hide their true sentiments for fear of provoking his wrath. "Persons who live in glass houses," etc., is an applicable proverb just now.

Cheap Literature.

WE have spoken of the cost of newspapers, and yet have something more to say upon the subject. Why should the price of a single copy of a daily journal be so high—why should the public be required to pay two or three cents for it? This is a question which many put to themselves, but which they are not competent to answer. We may as well throw some light on the matter, if for no better reason than to gratify an unintelligent curiosity. In the first place, the wages of labor in this country have greatly advanced since the civil war began, and they have not yet declined, though the war is closed. The cost of all materials, also, has increased in like proportion. But that increase has been most felt in the rise that has taken place in the price of the blank paper on which the daily journal is printed. The very same article which but six years ago cost only six or seven cents a pound, now costs from eighteen to twenty-two cents. That is a very serious difference, when it is considered that the blank sheet costs more than the printed sheet is sold for.

We are in favor of protection to home industry, and we earnestly desire to have the Federal Government exercise, judiciously, all its power in the encouragement and defense of home labor and home manufactures. But there is a limit beyond which the protective policy should not pass, and cannot pass without injurious consequences. In a word, there are some branches of industry in our country which an injudicious tariff will either utterly destroy, or compel, in self-defense, to adopt a course which must defeat entirely the object of a protective tariff. This is especially true of the business of those who print newspapers and books. The price of paper in this country, and the wages of labor are so high, that it is found to be actually cheaper to have American books published in Great Britain and imported into the United States, than to print them here. An exchange paper says:—

"On account of the exorbitant price of paper in this country, the APPLETONS have found it necessary to send the plates of 'Webster's Spelling Book' to England, and to order one hundred thousand copies. On the same account, LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, has sent the plates of the fine Prayer Books and Bibles published by him to Great Britain, where the books will be printed, and afterwards imported to this country."

We are not prepared to say whether the above statement is true or false. But if it be true, it is full of significance for those who favor a protective system that is so extravagant in its provisions as to compel American publishers to get their work done in foreign lands in order to save expense. We should be sorry to have our national tariff so arranged as to drive employment away from our own printers to those of Europe. And yet it would seem that, under the present law regulating this matter, it is cheaper to have American works published in England and imported into this country, than to print them at home.

This can only be explained by the fact that the wages of labor and the price of paper in the United States are so much greater than they are in England, that our publishers can have their printing done abroad, and their books imported afterwards, cheaper than they can print them in Philadelphia or New York.

This is not a very agreeable revelation. It should startle and alarm those who advocate a protective tariff that is so extravagantly high as to protect foreign rather than domestic labor. And yet that would appear to be already the effect of the protective system, as applied to foreign paper and foreign printing.

But there is another fact in this connection that is worth the serious consideration of Congress. However high, or prohibitory even, the tariff on foreign fabrics may be, the tax on literature should be kept as low as possible. Not only should the least practicable restriction be placed on the importation of foreign books, but it would be highly beneficial to admit free of duty unprinted foreign paper, which would cheapen the price of American books by materially reducing the cost of their publication. And this is especially desirable in this country, in which the intelligence and virtue of the people are the basis of government, and where good editions of the works of the best native and foreign authors should be cheap enough to be within the means of all, instead of the rich only. Wherever the masses generally are enlightened by reading and reflection, there liberty and loyalty are usually found to co-exist in the highest degree of perfection. "In England," says GOLDSMITH, "where there are as many new books published as in all the rest of Europe together, a spirit of freedom and reason reigns among the people; they have been often known to act like fools—they are generally found to think like men."

The War Claim of Pennsylvania Against the United States.

IN the House of Representatives, yesterday, a general debate occurred on the question of reimbursing the State of Pennsylvania the sum of $800,000, expended by her for the equipment of United States troops. The facts connected with this special claim may be briefly stated. In 1862, when the invasion of the State occurred, New York and New Jersey furnished troops to repel it. When the appropriation for the payment of the one hundred days men was made, it was all absorbed by these two States, Pennsylvania waiting until they were paid. The consequence was that none of her soldiers received any compensation. At the request of the President Governor CURTIN borrowed from the banks of this city nearly $700,000, which was guaranteed to the State through the Chief Executive and his Secretary of War. The banks have been repaid by our Commonwealth, which has assumed the debt herself. She now asks for its payment.

That the claim is just will not be denied even by those who oppose its settlement. The objection raised is an insidious one, and only cloaks the evident design to slight the interests of our State. The reason, say the opponents of the motion, why it is unjust to make a payment, is that other States have incurred like debts, and to neglect them would be to show a partiality for a particular Commonwealth inconsistent with justice. The proposition submitted by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, to amend by inserting the war claim is merely an effort to stave off the main question.

The provisions of this war claim are, as was well stated by Mr. LEONARD MYERS, to pay to our State $1,400,000, or twice the sum asked for by the law. We do not desire such a bribe in order that the main question may be avoided. If the debt is indeed due to our State, as there can be but little doubt but that it is, then we are entitled to and demand not as our share of a war appropriation, but as a special debt contracted in the national cause, at the national instigation, and which should be paid by the nation. It is no favor that our representatives are eloquently petitioning for—it is a right which they are setting forth, and asking for acknowledgment.

Should the House refuse to assent to the asked-for amount, it will be guilty of a gross injustice, and stain the fair name of the Government. Upon assurances of the highest officers in the land our patriotic State cheerfully assumed a large debt, and now, when a repayment is asked by us, to have it carped at, examined, and staved off by side issues, reflects discredit upon the Representatives of other States, especially those from New York and New Jersey. We generously allowed all the fifteen million appropriation, which was designed for three, to be divided among the two, in order that their claims might be liquidated; and it is an act of reciprocal generosity and common justice that they now should join and see that we are not injured by our voluntary kindness to them.

"MR. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut delivered last evening an exceedingly able and convincing argument, before the House Naval Committee, on the subject of a proper site for the new iron-clad Navy Yard. The argument lasted nearly four hours, and was listened to with close attention. It was shown that at New London, by a peculiar natural formation, a lock can be so arranged as to float the largest iron-clad upon ways which shall leave them entirely out of water when the water is let off, and the iron ship is not in use. This will save an enormous expense in the construction of machinery to secure this end, which naval experts now decide as the only sure way to save them from corrosion."

Yes, if the iron-clads are left in the kind of water which abounds near New London, it is probable they will be obliged to be held mid air between heaven and earth, but the pure soft water of the Delaware renders any such necessity useless. Imagine the appearance of the Navy Yard from the sea, should the scheme of Mr. BRANDAGEE succeed. We can picture in our mind's eye the jutting cliffs from which are let down iron hooks, pulleys chains, and so forth, and as the vessel is slowly towed past she is suddenly grappled lifted from her native element, and suspended like MAHOMET'S stone, midway between heaven and earth—a curious spectacle for foreigners to see a long row of these iron cradles dangling in the air and swinging by the wind, for the gales on the Sound are enough to rock even the *New Ironsides*. Truly the sailors would thus be "rocked to sleep."

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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FOR MOTHS. Use it early, and you save by killing swarms now in embryo. Sold by every Druggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

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AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, WILCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF the members and friends of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH held in the Sabbath School-Room, TO MORROW (Friday) EVENING, 23d instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present. 1t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market.—Lecture THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 22d, instant, at 8 o'clock, by PROFESSOR L. STEPHENS.

Subject—"CHEMISTRY," to be illustrated with experiments.

Tickets, 25 cents. Tickets for the course of Scientific Lectures, $1.

Lectures by Professors STEPHENS, MORTON, HALLOWELL, and ROGERS, for the benefit of the Night School attached to the Institute.

Tickets for sale at Marks' Drug Store, Coombe's Drug Store, Hancock's Mantua Drug Store, the West Philadelphia Gas Office, at the Library of the Institute, Thirty-ninth street, above Market, or by any of the Board of Managers. 3 21 2t*

THE YOUNG AND TALENTED ELOCUTIONIST, *PROFESSOR N. K. RICHARDSON*, Will, by particular request, give one more READING, AT CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 23.

Tickets, 50 cts. to be had at Fisher's Continental News Stand; Claxton's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut st.; Fish's Drug Store, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Walnut. 3 20 3t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 19

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT."

MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE."

The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.

Price 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents (seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.

Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.

Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.

PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 3 14

CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Company's Office, to act upon proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

JOHN DUROSS, J. W. GORE, T. P. CONWAY, JAMES MAGEE, CHAS. PARKER. } Directors.

3 13 1t* 20 22 4t*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SPRING STYLES. WARBURTON 430 CHESNUT ST HATTER

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would call attention to their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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NEW SPRING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Illusions, Maline, Ruches, Quillings, Etc.

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Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs, Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

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Jaconets, Cambric, Nainsook, Mull, Plaid, Striped, Figured, Fancy, Swiss, French Muslin two yards wide. Sheer French Cambric, Tarletans, Linen Handkerchiefs, all at greatly reduced prices.

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Kid, Silk, Lisle, Berlin, etc., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, of every variety, quality, and color, of the best make.

FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

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LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 19, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.

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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

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1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
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Accrued Interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, $544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to $87,636'31.

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The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was *FIFTY PER CENT.*

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work, William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hon. Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *FOR INSURING AGAINST* ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required, And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

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GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at 3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINE ARTS.

Great Sale of Fine Paintings—Fifth Sale of James S. Earle & Sons—B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer.

For many years it was the cant sneer of Europe that the greed of the American people for gold was so inborn and inoradicable that it was impossible for the Yankee to rise to anything like an appreciation of beauty in artistic forms. It was a standing joke that Americans regarded all streams, be they never so beautiful, and all waterfalls, however grand, as so much water power; and valued the undulating landscapes at so much per acre. We can well afford to look back over our history, short as it is, and challenge the world to rival the great works of useful art that have sprung from the brain of our skilled artisans. Many of those leviathan and exquisite products are themselves works of art of no ordinary merit. The Louvre or Royal Academy has not a more magnificent picture than the revolving cylinders of a Hoe's Fast Press, or the less noisy but quite as important cotton gin of Whitney. We fancy that there is a vast amount of poetic suggestion in the nimble needle of the sewing machine or the click of the electric battery.

But in that rose-colored and shadowy region which we call the Fine Arts, comprising painting, sculpture engraving, photography, and their cognate and kindred branches, we are not far behind our European neighbors. The artists of Europe have recently sent some of the best productions of their artists to this country, and find here as just an appreciation and as remunerative prices as in any of the older nationalities. Our art education, like all our life, has been pushed forward with energy, and we have become experts and *connoisseurs* while yet in our minority. Good pictures are real educators of the people, and as such should be encouraged in every grade of society.

Mr. James S. Earle, the well-known dealer in pictures and works of art, visited Europe during the past summer, and while there purchased a large number of works of the highest style of art, which are now on exhibition in the east galleries at the Academy of Fine Arts. The collection embraces specimens from the schools of Berlin, Munich, Dusseldorf, Amsterdam, Brussels, Darmstadt, Paris, London, Arnheim, together with a large number of fine compositions by native artists. It will be recollected that all these works were selected by Mr Earle in person, and the collection is a monument to his taste. The catalogue numbers 157 pieces, and in average merit they will compare favorably with any that have been disposed of in this country for several years.

C. Hoguet, one of the most popular Berlin artists, contributes thirteen compositions, part in water colors and part in oil, the largest of which is a very vivid and impressive marine, entitled "Off Brest," with a view of the light house. The foreground is a quiet sea, with odd looking vessels skilfully located for effect. Nos. 37 and 38 are companion pictures, representing a summer scene in Heligoland and the cliffs near Havre. These are exquisite in design and finish, and are thought to be the very finest Hoguets in this country. The "Fish Market at Lyons," and the "Market Day at Ghent," are in the best style of this artist, but his finest in this collection is the rugged sea-coast scene, with its peculiar colored rocks, of Normandy. The water colors are all imbued with his best spirit.

Carl Hubner, of Dusseldorf, presents a picture which will be popular in this country. It is a stalwart soldier taking leave of his parents and sister as he goes to join his regiment in the Union army. As an episode of the war, it will command the attention and admiration of our art buyers. Mr. Hubner was among the first of the German artists to appreciate the dramatic feature of the great struggle, and his pencil has heretofore been employed upon kindred topics. The picture was bought directly from the artist for twenty-five hundred dollars in gold.

A very large sized upright picture, five feet three inches in height, by Kawassey, is one of the most important pictures on the walls; it represents Monte-Morra, in the passes of the Alps. The noble subject is handled with a masterly touch. The Alps, as a general rule, have been over-done, but this is purely original, and will be recognized by all who have been beneath the shadows of Mont Blanc. In coloring, finish, and perfection of detail, this noble composition can scarcely be surpassed, and he will be a fortunate individual who comes into possession of it; its price in Europe was two thousand dollars. "Little Red Riding Hood," by C. Bosch, of Dusseldorf, is a charming piece of coloring. The little girl meets the wolf in a sequestered spot in the forest, and with infantile innocence makes friends with her dangerous neighbor. "Little Red Riding Hood" is a marvel of perfect grace: the light is so managed as to bathe her completely in an atmosphere of beauty The subject is trite, but it will remind all of the story that haunted our childhood.

C. Krieghoff, of Quebec, has two fine pictures called respectively "The Farmer's Return," and "The Sledding Party," which give the observer a very correct idea of Canadian life in winter.

One of the gems of the exhibition is the borders o "Como," by Schlicht, of Munich. The piece is simple in composition, but rich in coloring. A glimpse of the lake through woodland scenery, betokens a rare and facile use of the brush.

Very Irish, and very beautifully conceived and executed, is the "Harvesting Scene in County Donegal," by Mr. Falconer, recently of Dublin, but who has located for the present in Philadelphia. If this new artist sustains himself in the production of such pieces as these, he will not be long in building up a brilliant reputation.

Hillemacher, of Paris, has two beautiful little pictures illustrative of Parisian life on the Boulevards.

C. Bosser, of Dusseldorf, exhibits "The Flower Girl," and "The Little Milk Dealer," fine studies from life, ably and carefully studied.

Londerman, of Dusseldorf, gives us "Playing in the Sun," a very bright and funny subject, pencilled with intelligence and skill.

Horgues, of Berlin, has a rather small but very elaborate picture called "The Bird Fanciers," which is greatly admired for fine drawing and delicate effects.

"Two Dogs," by Bosch, a Newfoundland and St Bernard, are singularly fine specimens of animal painting.

"The Proposal of Marriage," by Jordan, of Dusseldorf, is a quaint old rustic scene, full of humor and nature. A bashful youth has made application for the hand of the young damsel, who sits aside, a quiet but evidently interested party. The good dame is engaged with the father, presenting the claims of the youth with much apparent earnestness, but with inconsiderable success, if his countenance is to be taken as an index.

C. Lasch, of Dusseldorf, presents the "Future Daughter-in-Law," which is a remarkable work both in design and execution. It is one of those old German subjects that the older artists loved to work in their moments of inspiration. The whole piece is very suggestive of the region of the Hartz Mountains. It is greatly admired by our art critics.

In the Humorous Department, the exhibition is peculiarly rich. We have only space to mention a few of the finer ones. Among the best are "The Unlucky Shot," and "The Watchful Hunter," by Simmler, of Aschaffenburg.

"The Trusty Sentinel," by Baumgartner, of Munich; "The Unlucky Number Thirteen," by Litschauer; "The Doubtful Customer," by Hiddeman, of Dusseldorf;" "The Puzzled Policeman," by Boher, of Dusseldorf; and "Teaching the Tune," by Weschelbraeck, of Dusseldorf. They are all good specimens of their particular school, and have been greatly admired while on exhibition.

Among the native artists represented we find "The Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River," in the White Mountains. It is a small cascade, falling from a considerable height, and then creeping quietly down the beautiful valley. Mr. Lewis is at present considered the most promising landscape painter.

Miss Mary Smith exhibits some of her beautiful pictures of little chickens, for which she has great reputation.

George C. Lambdin has a most capital picture which he calls "In the Ear," which many regard as his best work.

Xanthus Smith a popular Philadelphia artist, exhibits quite a number of creditable compositions.

Paul Weber, Philadelphia's greatest favorite, has quite a number of pieces on the walls Although at present in Europe, we must always claim Mr. Weber as a Philadelphia artist. His interpictures remain all the brilliancy of coloring and delicacy of design for which he has so long been remarkable.

The sale, which is under the direction of B. Scott, Jr., the well-known auctioneer, will commence on Tuesday, March 27, and continue two evenings. It will take place in the eastern gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts.

In the meantime the collection will be open every day and evening, free of charge. Persons desiring to purchase fine works of art, framed and mounted in superb style, will have an opportunity now not likely to occur soon again Persons of artistic taste, who do not contemplate buying, will be repaid for their trouble by inspecting the collection. This is the fifth regular sale of paintings conducted by Mr. Earle in this city, and his public spirit in this direction has had a great influence in elevating the artistic taste of our citizens. We understand it is his intention to continue these sales from time to time.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURES ON THE GLACIERS.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Franklin Institute in another column, in which a lecture is announced to be delivered before that body at the Academy of Music, March 27, on the subject of the Glaciers, by Professor Fairman Rogers. This description and explanation of these most interesting features of high mountain scenery, illustrated as it is to be by elaborate views and diagrams, cannot fail to be interesting both to those travellers who have seen Switzerland and to those of the stay-at-home people who only know of them through books of travels.

The glaciers are in fact immense rivers of ice, which, finding their sources in the basins or depressions occurring near the summits of the high mountains, flow down with an almost imperceptible motion into the warm valleys, where they dispute the ground with the grain, the grass, and the wild flowers.

For many years very little was really known of the phenomena connected with these ice streams, and their very motion was, if not doubted, at least misunderstood, and only late in the last century, but principally in this one, was the attention of scientific men turned towards them.

Investigation brought to light some most curious and interesting facts, and lately the phenomena connected with the glaciers have been studied very carefully by some of the most distinguished *savans* of England and of the continent.

Our accomplished adopted citizen, Agassiz, devoted a great deal of time, during his residence in his native Switzerland, to this subject, and his theory of the glaciers propounded in an elaborate treatise, is now one of those received as among the best which have been offered. These ice streams, in some previous epoch more widely extended than now, have played a great part in the geology of the world, and are therefore interesting apart from their present character. We recommend our readers to attend this Franklin Institute lecture, which will be the last one of this season.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last night *Henry IV* was given, with Mr. Hackett as "Falstaff," and J. B. Roberts as "Hotspur." Mr. Hackett's "Falstaff" is a great performance—it is *reality* itself. He has *imbibed*, as it were, *exactly* Shakespeare's idea, and gives it *precisely* to his audience He portrays admirably the cunning hypocrisy, and good nature of the character. His costume was magnificent and appropriate, especially the last dress. Mr. Roberts' "Hotspur" surprised us. Of late Mr. Roberts has inclined a little towards *ranting* and *mouthing* his words, but last night "Richard was *himself* again." Elocution is a great and beautiful art, but it requires taming down and polishing. Last night Mr. Roberts seemed inspired. He was absorbed in the character, and was totally unconscious of the audience, which is the great beauty of acting. His dress—the armor particularly—was beautiful, and he looked remarkably well. In fact, the whole performance was one of the most satisfactory we have witnessed for a long time. The dresses and scenery were fresh, new, and handsome.

Mr. Hackett will appear to-night as "Falstaff" in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. On Monday Miss Noemie de Marguerites will make her *debut* in Philadelphia at the Walnut. She has been several times announced, and is therefore the more anxiously looked for now.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dillon will play "Belphegor" again to-night, and to morrow for his benefit he will appear as "Virginius."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Stolen Jewels* is to be played the whole of this week. To-morrow night, benefit of Mr. J. T. Ward.

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AN INTERESTING PERSONAL HISTORY.

The Roumanian Revolution and M. Rosetti—A Journalist, Politician, and Revolutionist.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 6th instant has the following:—

"M. Rosetti, described by Mr. Reuter's agent at Bucharest as 'a journalist who has several times been imprisoned by order of Prince Couza,' and who appears to have been at the head of the secret organization which succeeded in dethroning that monarch, has, before now, played an important part in the affairs of his native land. It was Rosetti who directed the democratic revolution which took place at Bucharest on the 23d of June, 1848, and which led to the occupation of the city by the Turks. On that occasion Rosetti did not demand the abdication of the Hospodar; he thought it sufficient to make him sign one of those charters to which so much importance used to be attached eighteen years ago, and to appoint a new ministry, of which he himself, together with M. Galesco, now one of the members of the Lieutenancy, formed part. The short-lived ministry of 1848 consisted of lawyers, professors, and writers; and the great watchword of the movement was the liberation of the peasantry from various servitudes, and the absolute cession to them of the land for which they had previously been required to perform task-work. This was the eminently democratic reform which Prince Couza afterwards carried out in so decisive a manner and with so little regard to the interest of the landed proprietors. By so doing he may be said, almost literally, to have cut the ground—the peasant's ground—from under the feet of the extreme Liberals; and this time it was only by means of an aristocratic combination, or at least a combination with a preponderance of the aristocratic element in it, that there was any possibility of unseating the ruler. Such families as those of Ghika and Cantacuceno, both of which are represented in the Romanian ministry just established (the latter by one, the former by two members), were not consulted at all in connection with the movement of 1848, which, indeed, was opposed to their interests. The fact that the new Government includes both Liberals and Conservatives would seem to show that the deposition of Prince Couza has not been merely the work of a faction, and that the 'national' character claimed for the revolution by its principal leaders really belongs to it.

"The insurrection of 1848 having been followed by a counter-revolution, supported chiefly by the army, Rosetti was arrested and thrown into prison. But a popular rising took place, the prison was broken open, and Rosetti was set free. Then came the entry of the Turks under the actual command of the Russian General Duhamel, who accompanied the Turkish army in the ostensible character of Commissioner. Rosetti was haranguing an immense mass of peasantry, who had assembled on a plain near Bucharest, when he was invited to the Turkish camp, where the Pasha professed great anxiety to hear from his own lips an exact account of the state of affairs. Rosetti, however, found not only the Pasha, but also General Duhamel, waiting to receive him; and, after what Prince Gortschakoff would call an 'interchange of ideas' with that officer, he was again arrested, and this time ordered to leave the country under a Turkish escort.

"Rosetti was much aided in his revolutionary enterprise by his wife, an Englishwoman, or rather Scotchwoman, by parentage, daughter of Captain Grant, an officer in her Majesty's service. When the revolution first broke out Madame Rosetti was on the point of being confined, and the popular leader left his wife's bedside after kissing his first-born—a young lady who afterwards received the appropriate name of Liberty—to proceed to the palace and force the Hospodar to abdicate or sign a constitution. But for Rosetti and his intervention both the Prince and his Prime Minister would have lost their lives, and popular indignation was for a moment turned against Rosetti when it was found that it was he who had aided the Minister to escape. The courage, however, with which he took the whole responsibility on himself and denounced as cowards those who would have shed the fallen courtier's blood, soon gained the people over to his view; and the only lives sacrificed in the Rumanian revolution of 1848 were those of some two hundred municipal guards who, in disobedience of orders, opposed the entry of the Turkish troops. Rosetti and his wife had in the first instance been told that they were to be conveyed across the Austrian frontier, and set at liberty; but they learned from one of the guards that they were to be consigned to a Turkish fortress in Bosnia. They therefore resolved to make their escape, and in passing through a village on the Hungarian border contrived first to lead the Turkish escort on to Austrian territory, and secondly to make every member of it intoxicated.

"Rosetti, Madame Rosetti, and little 'Liberty,' went wandering through the Banat, and through Hungary proper, amid perils of all kinds—for the country was in arms, and Hungarians, Croatians, and Wallachians, were engaged in a sort of triangular civil war—and arrived in Vienna the day after its bombardment. From Austria the Rosetti family proceeded to France, and remained in Paris until after the Crimean war.

"M. Rosetti is not only well known as a journalist and a politician, he is also one of the most distinguished and one of the most popular of the modern Roumanian poets. In his 'Tu mi diceai odate: ah! al meu iubite' (quoted by M. de Gerando, in his work on Transylvania), there is a mixture of pathos and irony worthy of Heine, while the music of the verse is more melodious than Heine's, in proportion as the Italian-like language of Roumania is softer than that of Germany.

"M. Rosetti occupies in the new Government the post of Minister of Public Worship, whose functions include those of Minister of Public Instruction."

A Communication from Mazzini, the Great European Republican.

From the Washington Republican.

We have received from Mr. Louis Bulerrski, Plenipotentiary of the "Republican European Committee," the following extract of a communication from Mr. Joseph Mazzini, President of the "European Republican Committee," dated 28th February, 1866, from London:—

"Since your departure Louis Napoleon has lost more ground; his rupture with Girardin, his deceitful declarations, scandalous financial complications, too long to be spoken of here in detail, and growing dissatisfaction of the army, become more obvious to everybody.

"Unforseen events can take place. Impress our friends in America that it is of the greatest importance that at the moment of happening events, men of the 'European Republican Committee,' whose sympathies are secured, and designs unsuspected to the United States, should seize the direction, which easier may be done with an aid from America.

"But insist, above all, on the Mexican question, and impress that there must be given no credence to Louis Napoleon's promises. Seventeen years spent in Rome must serve as a warning. He proposes to-day to withdraw, apparently, his regular troops, but leaves a selected body of volunteers, united under his selection, encouragement, and inspiration. It is impossible, it seems to me, that reflecting people would submit to such a condition, so prejudicial to principles and honor. It is a case of evident French intervention, because, if even the regular army were withdrawn, there would remain always a sort of masked protectorate. In the face of the declarations concerning non-intervention and neutrality, the United States would resign or occupy a subaltern position, if they would consent to the violation of the principles of despotism, without insisting on the right to defend republicanism.

"An energetic declaration of the United States in the questions so universally unpopular here (Europe) of Mexico, would hasten the fall of Louis Napoleon," etc.

—A lady from the West reached Spencerport, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, on a visit to her parents. She had her infant with her, and on meeting her mother, she joyfully disrobed her infant of the shawl in which it was wrapped, and found it dead. It had been suffocated.

GREAT RAILROAD ROBBERY.

The Late Robbery of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Office—Arrest of the Perpetrator—Full Confession of the Crime—Recovery of $15,000—Energy of the Detectives.

On the evening of the 15th of September last, the safe of the Paymaster of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, at the Company's office, on Fifth street, was opened and robbed of $25,000 in money, and checks to the amount of $27,000. Mr. Joseph C. Bedell, the Paymaster, had received the money during the day, and intended using it in paying the employes of the road, between this city and Chicago, their monthly salaries.

After counting the money, he put it into a tin box, which he placed in the safe, and started to the St. Charles Hotel for supper. Upon his return to the office an hour or two afterwards, he unlocked the safe, and discovered that the box and money were missing. The police of the city were immediately apprized of the robbery, and energetic measures instituted to secure the thief; but he had covered his tracks so adroitly that detection appeared impossible. The company, being determined that a thorough investigation should be instituted, secured the services of Mr. G. H. Bangs, the General Superintendent of Pinkerton's National Police Agency, at Chicago, for that purpose. Mr. Bangs visited this city, when, in consultation with the officers of the road, he ascertained that the safe had been opened four times previously, and robbed of amounts varying from $600 to $2000. He also learned that there were two keys for the safe, one of which was held by Mr. Bedell, and the other by Mr. Frederick, the clerk to the Treasurer. As both these gentlemen were above suspicion, Mr. Bangs accepted the hypothesis that the person who had committed these robberies had a duplicate key, and immediately took measures to secure him. After considerable investigation, suspicion appeared to point to a young man named William Maguire, who was employed as messenger in the office, and who had suddenly become possessed of an unusually large amount of money for a person occupying his position. Mr. Bangs, however, did not consider it judicious to arrest him at the time, but placed detectives upon his track, who watched his movements. Maguire continued to occupy his post, and attended to his duties as formerly, and was, we believe, promoted to a small clerkship. A few weeks ago, however, he resigned his position, and entered into an arrangement with two other young men to purchase a billiard saloon on Fifth street. The purchase was concluded, and arrangements made for the payments, when his associates by some means learned that he was suspected of having committed a robbery, when they declined to proceed further with the matter. Maguire then started on a travelling tour, and visited many of the Eastern and Western cities, closely followed by his "shadows," who watched him indefatigably. After the robbery it was discovered that a locksmith on Grant street, named Banks, had, at the request of an associate of Maguire's, made a duplicate safe key.

The locksmith was, however, unable to give the name of the person who ordered the key, but one of his employes recognized him on the street, when he was taken into custody. He stated that Maguire had asked him to have the key made, alleging as a reason that he had been entrusted with a key to one of the office safes, which he had accidentally lost, and did not wish to apprise the officers of the road of the fact. He also said that he had no suspicion that it was to be used for the purpose of robbery, and gave the officers all the information he could upon the subject. Maguire, who was in Philadelphia at that time, was then arrested and brought to this city. He denied strenuously having committed the robbery, but after being held in custody for several days, was prevailed upon to make a clean breast of the matter. He acknowledged that he had taken the money, but said he had not robbed the safe, as the paymaster had accidentally placed the box with its contents on a proof press in the office, where he found it. He also alleged that the box contained only $21,000, seven thousand of which he abstracted, and the balance he buried in the cellar attached to his mother's residence, corner of Wylie and Union streets, in the Sixth Ward. He appeared to be penitent, and consented to accompany his captors to his mother's house and recover the money. Accordingly, on Friday night, about eight o'clock, he, in company with Mr. Bangs, and Officer Fox, of this city, went to his mother's residence, but as the family had not retired, they concluded to postpone their search until a later hour. About eleven o'clock they again visited the house, and proceeded to the cellar, where Maguire procured a shovel, and commenced digging. The earth was firm, and the officers were fearful that they were being imposed upon. They, however, waited patiently until Maguire had dug to the depth of about fifteen inches, when the shovel touched the box. Maguire then appeared to be overcome with his feelings, and sank back, when Officer Fox took the shovel and speedily exhumed the box. It was then opened, and found to contain $14,000 in money; the checks were missing; these, however, Maguire said he had destroyed, in order to avoid discovery, together with a $500 bill, which had apparently been marked. He also handed over to the officers a valuable diamond breastpin and other jewelry, worth in the aggregate $1500. The party then left the cellar, and yesterday morning Maguire was taken before Alderman Butler, who committed him to jail, in default of $10,000 bail, to answer the charge at court.

Maguire is about twenty-two years of age, and had been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years. For some time past he "sported" extensively, and had gained the reputation of being a remarkably "fast young man." He was aware that he was suspected of having committed the robbery, and that the detectives were on his track. His object in leaving the city was to avoid detection, and as he had no accomplices, he supposed he had eluded justice, but the officers of the law followed him, and eventually forced him to confess his crime, and deliver up what was left of his ill-gotten gains. The energy exhibited by Mr. Bangs, and Officers Fox, Shore, and Wilmot, of this city, who assisted him, is praiseworthy, and entitles them to the highest credit. The suspicion which has unjustly been attached to the other employes of the road is now removed, and the guilty one will undoubtedly be made to suffer for his heinous crime.—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

A Solemn Warning.

The wits of Paris, who make merry alike over the serious and the foolish things of life, are indulging their humor at the expense of Prince Couza. The *Journal des Debats* publishes an "advertisement," directed to the "rulers of the earth," bidding them take heed lest they fall like Couza. The writer says that the Prince had a packed Senate and Chamber—the army as well secured as the Parliament—the telegraph wires in his hands; yet with all these advantages he was waked up in the middleof the night and dragged from his warm bed to a cold jail, and then banished from the country. The moral deduced by the *Debats* from the Roumanian revolution is, that the real stability of princes reposes not in force, but in the people's hearts.

Quiet Hoax.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated February 19, says:—"The carnival here was brought to a close yesterday. Some ingenious native Barnum performed a rather clever hoax. The notice outside his show in the Fair held on the Admiralty square, announced an 'Exhibition of the Winter Palace, in its natural size.' The spectators on paying their three sous were gravely taken to a peep-hole at the farther end of the wooden booth, and gratified with a sight of the building itself in the distance. Many seem inclined to get angry, but the coolness, humorous language, and good temper of the showman soon restored their equanimity, and on issuing into the open air they all recommended those outside not to miss the sight for the world."

—In the counties of Howard and Randolph, Missouri, negro factory hands (men) are getting from $20 to $35 per month and board; small boys and girls (stemmers) are getting from $5 to $10 per month and board. Field hands (men) $20 to $25 per month and board. House servants and cooks bring from $4 to $10 per month.

Congressional Nativities.

Of the fifty gentlemen composing the United States Senate as it now stands, twenty-one only are there as representatives of their native States. A majority of the Western Senators were born in the Eastern States. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, is a native of Vermont; and his colleague, Mr. Chandler, was born in New Hampshire. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is a native of New York, and his colleague, Mr. Howe, hails from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, first saw the light of day in New Hampshire. No other State but Massachusetts could have been guilty of Ben Wade. Connecticut divides the honor of Mr. Trumbull's birth between herself and that gentleman's parents.

Mr. McDougall, who, in his lucid intervals, represents California, took his first sniff of atmospheric air in New York, near the Pennsylvania line, about the time of the Whisky Insurrection, which has since been transferred to his own stomach. Ohio is responsible for Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. Norton, of Minnesota. Kentucky gave to the world, the flesh and the devil, Mr. Yates, of Illinois, and to the irrepressibe radicals, Mr. Brown, of Missouri.

New York is entitled to all the honor that attaches to the natal State of Messrs. Stewart and Nye, of Nevada, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, and half a dozen other Senators. Nor does emigration seem to have been confined to removals from the East to the far West, in Senatorial instances. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, is a New Hampshire man; likewise Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cragin thought better of New Hampshire than these two gentlemen, and left Vermont to take up his residence in it. Mr. Sumner was born in Boston, of course.

New Hampshire, one of the smallest States of this Union, has six of her "natives" in the Senate—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Wilson, Fessenden, Pomeroy, and Clark. New York, the largest state in the Union, has but two more than New Hampshire—Messrs. Doolittle, Harris, Nye, Stewart, Wright, Williams, McDougal, and Van Winkle. Pennsylvania and Ohio are equal, each having three—the former, Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, and Ramsey; the latter, Messrs. Sherman, Norton, and Hendricks. Massachusetts has three—Sumner, Wade, and Morgan. Kentucky has five—Davis, Guthrie, Yates, Brown, and Henry S. Lane. Vermont has four votes—Foote, Howard, Cragin, and Poland. Connecticut has three—Foster, Dixon, and Trumbull. Virginia has two—Willey and Henderson. Maine has three—Morrill, Howe, and Nesmith. Indiana has one—Jim Lane. Delaware has two—Riddle and Saulsbury. New Jersey has one—Stockton. Rhode Island has two—Sprague and Anthony. Maryland has two—Johnson and Cresswell; and Ireland one—Conness. There is one yet lacking to make up the fifty—Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, whose nativity I am unable to state.

It will be seen from the above that Kentucky, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Maryland are represented in the Senate by men born in the States they represent. The other States are represented, in whole or in part, by "adopted" citizens. No member of the present Senate was born west of Indiana—Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa being without "sons" in that body.

Of the one hundred and eighty-four members of the House, thirty-nine are natives of New York, including Speaker Colfax, of Indiana; Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio; Mr. Ross, of Illinois; Mr. Higby, of California; Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, and a number of other Western Representatives. Pennsylvania has twenty-seven of her sons on the floor; among them, Messrs. Bingham and Plants, of Ohio, and Orth, of Indiana. Ohio has twenty-one members, including three who had the bad taste to emigrate eastward in their youth, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. Massachusetts has fourteen, including Messrs. Buckland and Spaulding, of Ohio, and Mr. Clarke, of Kansas. Vermont has thirteen, including Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin; Mr. Davis, of New York; Messrs. Grinnell and Kasson, of Iowa; and Mr. Beaman, of Michigan. Maine has eight, including Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Brooks, of New York. Connecticut has eleven, among them Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia. Illinois has three, Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, and two Illinois members. Tennessee has two, Mr. Defrees, of Indiana, being one of them, and Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, the other. Virginia has three, one of whom is Henry F. Blow, of Missouri. Kentucky has fourteen; New Jersey, four; Rhode Island, two; Indiana, four; New Hampshire, four; Missouri, two; Michigan, one; Delaware, one. Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, California, and West Virginia have none. There is one Canadian, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois; one Irishman, Mr. Hogan, of Missouri; one Scotchman, Mr. McIndoe, of Wisconsin; and one German, Mr. Strouse, of Pennsylvania.

It will be seen, from the above, that west of Ohio no State has given birth to as many Congressmen as it has upon the floor of the House. Indiana has eleven representatives, and but four native Hoosiers. Illinois has fourteen representatives, and but three native Suckers. Missouri has nine representatives, and but two native Pukes. Michigan has six representatives, and only one Wolverine. Iowa six representatives, and only a single Hawkeye.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1185

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded

"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthssm

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A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

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REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

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One door below Seventh street.

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The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture

Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.

Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.

Walnut Library Furniture.

Walnut Hall Furniture.

Rosewood Chamber Furniture.

Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and testament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Esq., No. 484 N. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 17 stuth5t

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 13 stuth3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT

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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

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LUMBER MERCHANT

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No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

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COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

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3 20 1m

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and replushed in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING,

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York, No. 718 BROADWAY New York, No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn. 3 3 1m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

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One door below Seventh street.

One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 9

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBL

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWAR

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

CLARK & BIDDLE

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT S

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled & engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

Important from the Russian Telegraph Expedition—The Entire Route Explored—All Doubts Removed.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, March 19.

To those who may at any time have entertained doubts of the feasibility of constructing the telegraph line through Russian America and Asia to connect the two continents, the information just received will at once dispel their doubts. The entire feasibility of constructing a line over the entire route can no longer be questioned. Colonel Palmer has received from St. Petersburg a letter which gives very interesting information. It is from Mr. S. Abasa, a Russian gentleman who resided in our city for a long time, and who was justly esteemed by all who knew him. He went to Russia under the auspices of the Telegraph Company, and proceeded with a party to make examinations for the route of the telegraph through the region to the east of Amoor river. He writes under date of January 18, from Oscotsk, and states that he has not only surveyed the entire country from that place eastward to Anadyr river, but has determined in person the route of the telegraph line.

This district is that of which little is known, and connects the Anadyr, where Colonel Bulkley went last summer, with that portion of Siberia which is settled, and about which there was no doubt. It presents no obstacles, and the work of construction will go along there without difficulty. Mr. Abasa sent his letter by post to Irkurst, where it arrived on the 10th of February. Thence it was sent by the wires 4000 miles to St. Petersburg, and left there by mail for this country on the 21st of February. Mr. Abasa does not appear to have found anything in traversing the country that he explored that excited remark as to the practicability of constructing a line. A glance at the map will at once show the region he visited. It is the "unknown country" about which the croakers say so much. As the entire line of the Russo-American Telegraph has been explored, surveyed, and the route located, and a considerable portion of the line constructed, the day draws near when the wires will flash intelligence from one continent to the other with as much ease as they now send it from town to town.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Omnibuses have been introduced in Rome.

—Nine Catholic missionaries recently left Paris for Japan.

—Offenbach is at work in Paris on a burlesque "Robinson Crusoe."

—Grass-fed beef is two cents per pound in Uraguay. O, blessed Uraguayans!

—Maximilian keeps 4000 men at work on the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

—A Connecticut paper asks if the 'Ides of March are the skins of March 'ares?

—The masked balls at the Paris Opera, this season, have produced 167,654f.

—A posthumous tragedy by Sheridan Knowles is shortly to be produced in London. Poor London!

—The English people are said to be like the act of reasoning, because they are a racy-ossy-nation!

—During the past year the courts of Chicago granted 275 divorces, of which 177 were applied for by wives and 99 by husbands.

—A little boy recently died at West Bethel, Me., from playfully piling stones on his stomach, while lying down.

—Raw mutton or beef, given in conjunction with diluted alcohol, in small doses, is now used in the treatment of consumption in France.

—The cattle plague having shortened the supply of meat in the English markets, poultry becomes a staple article of food.

—All the ice-houses along the Hudson river are filled with splendid clear water ice, and that luxury will, or ought to be, cheap the coming season.

—An English court has decided that the lease of a house is not vitiated by the habitation being infected with bed-bugs. A lord was the sufferer by the insects.

—A cottage in Newport has been let for the snug little sum of $4000 for the ensuing season. There ought to be a great deal of love in that cottage to make it pay.

—For Steinway's new Music Hall an organ is to be built at a cost of over $10 000. The cost of the whole building, when completed, will reach, it is said, $100,000.

—At a *soiree intime* given lately by the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor sang Beranger's *chanson* on Napoleon 1, beginning, "Parlez nous de lui, grand'mere."

—The National *Intelligencer* learns that the expediency is seriously discussed in official circles, of allowing the payment of ten per cent. of the duties on imports in "greenbacks" and ninety per cent. in gold.

—Charles D. Drake, known as the chief author of the new Constitution of Missouri, and a leader of the radical Republicans in that State, is very ill at St. Louis. His recovery is considered impossible.

—The fortifications on the Battery, Charleston, are gradually disappearing. Laborers are employed removing the earth which constituted the fort on the southeast side of the Battery, and in the course of a few months the traces of grim war will be effaced.

—The Boston papers, in reply to the paragraph which is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Mr. James H. Hackett intends to open another theatre in that city, say that Boston needs another theatre about as much as the world needs another sun.

—The Republican members, says the Washington correspondent of a Boston Republican paper, can't agree on a policy. Some want negro suffrage at the South; others do not. Some believe the rebellious States are out of the Union, others that they are in, and so Congress floats towards ruin.

—The severity of the ecclesiastical theatrical supervision has somewhat relaxed towards the Romans this year, as during the present Lent season some representations have been authorized at the Valle and Metastasio Theatres, which will be supported by Indian jugglers, Italian *prestigiators*, American *poses plastiques*, and the celebrated American spiritualist, Miss Hume.

—At a fancy ball at the Tuileries lately there was a quadrille of all nations. The prettiest girl in Paris was chosen to represent France. It was the charming Miss Beckwith, an American! She wore a white satin dress, with a tri-color sash. Brunettes, rejoice! Miss Beckwith is described as having beautiful black hair. By-the-by, yellow fever is still raging there—we mean in hair. Ladies are still striving to be walking vegetables.

—The examination of B. H. Green, President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company who killed his wife in November last by cutting her throat with a razor, and then attempted to take his own life with the same instrument, commenced in the Police Court, Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday, and will continue for several days. The defense is insanity, and will unquestionably be sustained, the testimony all leading that way.

—It must have struck every observer, the underwriters particularly, how much greater the danger of and damage by fire is sure to become on a falling market. Stocks of all kinds are at a decline, and fires are numerous in all parts of the country. So much does the eagerness of men desirous of selling out to their insurers imperil the interests of neighbors not quite so anxious in the same direction, that, in several places in the West, Vigilance Committees have been organized by the citizens.

—"Stories Told to a Child" is the title of an exceedingly pretty little volume of children's stories, by Jean Ingelow, to be published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. While Miss Ingelow keeps us hungering and thirsting for more of her sweet songs, she seems to have devoted herself to the little ones, and in this channel we find the same bright, pure, sparkling thoughts running through every page that have made Jean Ingelow the heiress of Mrs. Browning's crown.

—Girardin, disgusted with the tyranny of the French censorship, has withdrawn from the Paris *Presse*. Under the promise of greater freedom of expression, he resumed the editorial conduct of that able journal three or four years ago, but the renewal of "warnings" and punishments again drives him away. His example is followed by two of his associates, MM. Clement Duvernois and Vermonel. One other French editor, M. Felix Belley, shows fight. His nomination as chief editor of the *Pays* was rejected by the Minister of the Interior, and he appeals to the Senate.

—A number of ladies, occupying a high social position in England, have formed a society for the express purpose of improving the condition of the members of the *corps de ballet*. In order to become a member of the institution established for the benefit of her profession, the dancer is to deposit in the nearest post office savings bank a sum not less than one shilling a fortnight. The committee of ladies, on the other hand, are endeavoring to raise a fund out of which they propose to pay a percentage upon the deposits equal to and in addition to that allowed by the Government. The members will thus receive double interest on their savings, while as an encouragement to provident habits, frugality is made an indispensable condition to membership.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 9½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
Issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL NATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The well-known and favorite Steamship
"E. C. KNIGHT,"
CAPTAIN BERRY,
Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
3 20 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 2 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.
Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, March 26, 1866, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
TWO THOUSAND (2000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1 and 2, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.
Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not *fresh ground*, and of a superior quality.
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this Office.
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 225 "G" street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
E. I. BRIDGES,
3 22 3t Brevet Major C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, March 19 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 26, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, inclusive, viz:—
Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District, or any other locality within this command that may be directed.
All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (Timothy); Straw of good quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for ($5000) five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage." Bids will be opened on MONDAY, March 26, 1866—12 o'clock M.—and bidders are requested to be present.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
3 20 5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.
The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.
Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.
Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.
The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.
Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"
W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1106 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, box 1538, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with
FRESH BEEF,
of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.
The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of those posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.
Bids will be received for either post separately or together.
Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
C. L. KILBURN,
3 19 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $300 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William E. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Wm. S. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. S. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
THOM S NEILSON, Secre

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land rriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " 81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	132,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,350	149 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,880 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
45,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,300 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$906,560 00
	Real Estate	36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 293 669 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hart,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke
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George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865, $710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 6

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mo. 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST, RECEIVES DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES, VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Georgetown, D. C., under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 29 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Medicines, Veterinary Tools, Instruments, etc., consisting in part of—

17 lbs. Gum Myrrh.	3 lbs. Chloroform.
11 lbs. Saleratus.	27 lbs. Acid, Sulphuric.
4 lbs Veratria Viride.	11 lbs. Acid, Nitric.
33 lbs. Saltpetre.	9 lbs. Acid, Acetic.
8 lbs. Gum Catechu.	2½ lbs. Acid, Muriatic.
44 lbs. Calamine.	20 lbs. Pulv. Cantharides.
16 lbs Elderberries.	1½ lbs Croton Oil.
18 lbs. Calamus Root, pulv	2½ lbs. Juniper Oil.
9 lbs. Savin Leaves.	3 lbs. Anise Oil.
15 lbs. Caraway Seed.	6 lbs. Caraway Oil.
4 lbs. Tannin.	27 lbs. Cream Tartar.
16 lbs. Chalk, prepared.	8 oz. Acid, Hydrocyanic
21 lbs. Black Antimony.	4 lbs. Baryte Murias.
50 lbs. Glauber salts.	4 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
50 lbs. Litharge.	4½ lbs. Ferri. Iodide.
25 lbs. Gentian, powd'd.	3½ lbs. Mercury, Beniodide.
23 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.	
13 lbs. Ginger, powd'd.	13 lbs. Red Precipitate.
212 No. Chip Boxes.	3 lbs. Antimony, Tart'e.
4 gals. Sweet Spts. Nitre	9 lbs. Zinc, Chloride.
6 gals. Molasses.	7 lbs. Zinc, Acetas.
6 lbs. Corks, assorted.	15 lbs. Zinc, Sulphas.
24 lbs Coppers.	5 lbs Corrosive Sublim'e
10 lbs. Sponge.	9 lbs. Acetate Copper.
8 No. Sieves, muslin.	5 los. Potass. Sulp. pulv.
40 No. Syringes, ass'ted	35 BimStone(Cupri sulp)
4 No. Scales (apothecary) and Weights.	9 lbs. Potass Chloride.
20 prs. Shears.	4 lbs. Capsicum, pulv.
40 No. Seton Needles.	3 lbs. Creosote.
2 No. Horse-Fleams.	8 lbs Ether. Sulph.
4 No. Bistornes.	2 lbs. Coach Root.
5 sets of Veterinary Instruments.	4 lbs. Tinct. Guaicum.
5 No. Ball Forceps.	10 lbs. Tinct. Opii.
6 No. Slabs, Ointment.	2 lbs. Cantharides Tinct
5 No. Spatulas.	16 lbs. Zinc'ber, Tinct.
5 No. Funnels, assorted.	4 gals. Arnica, Tinct.
11 No. Mortars & Pestles	7 gals. Gentian (Comp). Tinct.
2 No. Counter scales.	5 gals Capsicum, Tinct
208 bottles "Dr. Powel's Liniment."	18 gals. Aloes, Tinct.
44 papers "Cattle Powders."	34 gals. Lobelia, Tinct.
175 lbs. Borax.	20 gals. Alcohol.
20 lbs. Sal. Tartar.	2 gals, Spts. Turpentine
3½ lbs. Beeswax.	2 lbs. Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
1 gallon Sweet Oil.	4 lbs. Bore Armenian.
80 lbs. Aloes.	15 lbs. Mercurial Ointm't
1 bbl. Barbadoes Tar.	30 lbs. Mustard, Pulv.
1 bbl. Tar.	10 lbs. Capsicum, Pulv.
60 lbs. Sulphur, pulv.	5 lbs. Balsam Tolu
350 No Jars, Bottles Cans, etc., glass-stoppered.	7 lbs. Gum Euphorbium
30 lbs. Lard.	23 lbs. Arnica Flowers.
6 No. Graduates.	7 lbs. Arsenic.
13½ lbs. Alum.	9 lbs. Manganese.
21 lbs. Sugar of Lead.	1 lb. Wormseed, ground
1½ lbs. Ext. Belladona.	3 lbs Acacia, Gum.
2½ lbs. Dint. Nitrate Mercury.	5 lbs. Nux Vomica.
2 lbs. Ext. Hellebore, black.	1½ oz Strychnine.
	10 lbs. Pearl Ash.
	10 lbs. Glycerizia.
	9 lbs. Fennel Seed, pulv.
	5 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Most of the above-named articles are in original packages, and are in good order.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. 3 22 6t

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKY, WINES, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "		
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Whisky, in obls, gallons	3,900
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Tapioca	10 000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls	50
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1 385 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,300 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTFLER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

SALE OF HARNESS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
March 22, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described HARNESS, viz:—
963 single sets Lead Mule Harness, worn.
522 " " Wheel Mule Harness, worn.
57 " " Lead Horse Harness, good.
70 " " Wheel Horse Harness, worn.
93 " " Lead Ambulance Harness, good.
269 " " Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 22 4t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF MANURE.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.
Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.
Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866
SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNM

IRELAND.

ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS.

Irish-Americans Aid Him.

The British Government Again Set at Defiance by the Fenian Head Centre.

WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.

The New York *Daily News* has letters from Ireland which profess to give accounts of the escape of Head Centre Stephens, of the Fenian Brotherhood, from British soil. We copy the material portions of the correspondence:—

DUBLIN, March 8, 1866.—Stephens has escaped! Will the intelligence be new to your readers, or shall I simply be serving up a dish of *crambe repetite* by retailing it? I cannot tell; but this much I do know, that while the news of the Head Centre's escape is not even yet generally known in this city, there are not fifty men in Ireland able to supply the particulars. It was only on this evening that the simple fact of his departure was permitted to be bruited about, and up to the present instant, not a line of information on the subject, save an intimation that some false rumors were being circulated in reference to it, has appeared in any newspaper. I am not able myself to give an authoritative narrative of the extraordinary event which is destined to excite so much commotion in this country and in your own, but I am able to supply some particulars which I believe are correct in the main and which reach me from sources which I have good reason to believe are perfectly trustworthy.

The intention of quitting this country for America is said to have been formed by Stephens as far back as Christmas last.

On Sunday evening last, about 6:30 P. M., just as the shadows of night were falling over Dublin, a handsomely appointed open carriage containing five persons and driven by four dashing horses, two of which were bestridden by postillions, drew up before a second-class hotel in one of our best streets, not a quarter of a mile from the General Post Office.

The occupants of the carriage were quickly joined by a sixth person, a compact, muscularly built man, with fair beard and piercing eyes, and the whole party then drove off at a moderate pace through the heart of the city, up Sackville street, along the highway leading northward from the city, past the spot where Clarke, the suspected informer, met his doom, and then onward at full gallop, the horses' heads still turned to the north, while their hoofs spurned the earth with rapid motion as they tore along from the city suburbs toward Drogheda. The lamps were glimmering through the darkness that overspread Dublin as James Stephens—for Stephens it was who had just stepped into the carriage—turned his back on the City of the Pale.

The occupants of the carriage (Irish Americans all except Stephens) were each of them well supplied with revolvers, one of them carrying as many as four of these formidable weapons in his belt; and the outriders, both good Fenians, were also armed to the teeth. Had a score of policemen crossed their path that night, I am inclined to think Stephens and his party would have been able to give a good account of them.

Fortunately for all parties, however, no necessity for resorting to these desperate extremities arose, and Stephens with his companions reached the end of their land journey, a sandy cove about half a mile distant from Skerries, in perfect safety, at about 10 o'clock. Skerries is a picturesque little fishing village on this coast, some 30 miles north of Dublin. Here they speedily effected communication through the medium of a fishing smack with the vessel which was lying to a short distance seawards, and which had been engaged for the work of taking Stephens off, and before daybreak on Monday Stephens was far at sea, beyond the power and jurisdiction of the enemies who thirsted so ardently for his capture. The bark which carried "Cæsar and his fortunes" was a sailing vessel, and her course, after leaving the Irish shore, was steered for "the sunny land of France."

Stephens, I may add, left Ireland unaccompanied by any of those who had escorted him from Dublin, the whole of whom drove back to this city on Sunday night. I am bound to state that, while the above narrative is in perfect accordance with information which I think is accurate and reliable in every feature, another version of the escape, differing from that I have given in some important particulars, is supplied by persons not likely to be ill-informed. According to this account Stephens and his friends drove not toward Skerries, but to Kingstown, where the Head Centre embarked on board a steam tug, which soon placed him on board a large American steamer, which then proceeded at full speed to New York. Whichever of these stories is the true one, this much, at least, is certain: that Stephens left this city at the hour I have mentioned, on Sunday evening last, and left it in the manner I have described; that he embarked on the same night on board a sea-going vessel; and that he is now far beyond the limits of the dominions of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.—SECOND DAY.—The Conference was called to order at 8½ o'clock on this morning, by Bishop Scott, when a portion of Scripture (Romans, xii) was read, a hymn sung, and the usual prayer given. Calling of the roll was dispensed with. Minutes read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Strong, member of the Layman's Convention, was introduced, and read a statement on Lay Delegation, which was quite interesting, and which elicited considerable discussion. It was stated that the General Conference were willing to admit Lay Delegations when properly satisfied on the subject.

Dr. Porter, who represents the Book Department, was introduced.

Dr. Winner made some pertinent remarks in reply to Mr. Strong, in reference to lay membership in the General Conference. He said that, years ago, the General Conference had taken a vote upon that question, and had expressed an opinion adverse to admission. The Doctor was willing to meet delegations of laymen from anywhere, discuss the question with them in an open field, and "flog them all."

Dr. Porter, of New York, made a strong and powerful argument against the admission of lay representation, citing the agitation on the same subject which led to the formation of the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, several years since. He was willing to refer the whole subject to a decision of the people, or the members of the Church, including the ladies, to say whether they are willing to make so important an alteration in the government of the Church, instead of by obtaining an expression by petition. Dr. Porter's remarks were favorably received, and very often met with considerable applause.

He wished to keep the Church, which had run for a hundred years, together, and work in perfect harmony. Will the brethren keep it running another hundred years? He wanted to die in the Church—it was the best in the world, and he wanted no alteration in its government.

The "Steward's Call" was made the order for 10 o'clock, and at the arrival of that hour the Conference went into the disposition of that business. The different districts were called, and the amounts assessed against each were named, and the respective sums were reported raised with few exceptions. Some districts and churches raised more than the amounts assessed.

The moneys thus raised were for the purpose of aiding the superannuated members of the Conference who had been worn out in the ministerial service. This collection and assessment are made every year, and amount, in the aggregate, to a handsome sum.

FOURTH EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Senate.

A resolution to print 500 copies of the special reports of the Revenue Commissioners was passed.

The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law as to permit disabled soldiers of the Federal army to peddle without paying the license now required by law.

The bill to bridge the Mississippi river at St. Louis was passed.

The case of John P. Stockton, Senator from New Jersey, against whose election the protest of certain members of the New Jersey Legislature was entered, was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) presented the memorial of the General Assembly of Iowa for Government aid to the extension, in Iowa, of the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Kasson also introduced a bill to establish a post of delivery at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) introduced a bill for the benefit of certain half breeds and mixed bloods of the Winnebago tribe of Indians. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the joint resolution, reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Agricultural College bill of July 2, 1862.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) submitted some remarks in explanation and advocacy of the increase.

After a discussion extending all through the morning hour, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

Destructive Fire at St. Johnsburg, Vt.

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., March 22.—About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a tin-shop connected with the railroad and repair shops in this place. The flames spread rapidly, and proved very destructive, consuming the machine-shop, new car-house, engine-house, rail-shop, and a part of the wood-shed, together with two engines and a part of a third, with all the machinery, tools, stock, etc. Nearly all the cars were saved. The loss amounted to fully $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $35,000. The buildings destroyed were the property of the Passumpsic Railroad.

Sale of Grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—The grain remaining in the New York Central Railroad Company's Elevator, and saved from the late fire, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon for $34,600.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour—The low grades are heavy; choice firm. Wheat firm; red, $1 85. Corn firm at 71@72 cents. Oats dull. Seeds drooping; Cloverseed $5 25@5 50. Whisky active at $2 25@2 27 for Western. Provisions heavy.

—An interesting volume of African Exploration is announced in Germany, compiled from the papers of the late Wilhelm von Harnier, who visited Africa in 1860, and confined his explorations chiefly to the country between Chartum and Zanzibar. The title is "Reise am Oberen Nil."

—The Paris *Figaro* some time ago announced its intention of presenting every subscriber with a bag of oranges. Another Parisian journal recently distributed sweetmeats to its subscribers. The *Gazette de Bordeaux*, however, has outdone both, and offers, for the sum of 100 francs, first of all itself for a whole year; secondly, a photograph of the subscriber; and thirdly, 500 metres of ground, situated 10 kilometres from Bordeaux, and near an omnibus station.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold, Stocks, Etc.—The Arrest of Quantrell—The Whisky Frauds—New Board of Health, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Money is easy. Gold opened at 128¼, unsteady. Government stocks are quiet. Railroad shares are firm.

We have before observed that a man supposed to Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerilla, and the burner of the town of Lawrence, had arrived in Washington from this city, and we have now in our police reports a more definite statement of the matter. He was taken into custody in second avenue, near Nineteenth street, where he was living under the name of Hamilton. Important papers found among his baggage were despatched to Secretary Stanton, and the prisoner himself was sent on to Washington in irons, and under guard. Twenty-six indictments for murder, found by the Grand Jury of Lawrence, Kansas, are pending against Quantrell.

An enthusiastic gathering assembled at Tammany Hall last evening for the purpose of forming a new Fenian Circle, to be called the "Philip Kearney Circle." Addresses were delivered on the occasion. The Central Council of O'Mahony Fenians continued their session yesterday in Union Square; but no portion of their proceedings was allowed to be made public. The funds and arms are constantly arriving.

The revenue officials engaged in investigating the alleged whisky frauds in this city are progressing in their labors, and have already assessed the deficiency in one case at about a hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

The Health Commissioners visited Washington market yesterday morning at an early hour, for the purpose of personally inspecting that much complained of locality. In the afternoon the butchers and others doing business at the stands surrounding the market, knowing that the removal of their shanties was proposed, met and appointed a committee to hold a conference with Mr. Schultz, President of the Health Board, on the subject. By a resolution of the Commissioners every physician practising in the Metropolitan Sanitary District is required to report to the Board every patient under his charge afflicted with any malignant or contagious disease.

An action brought by a soldier, named Maurice O'Brien, against William W. Pierson, a former provost marshal of Tarrytown, for the recovery of two hundred dollars bounty alleged to have been left for safe keeping with the defendant, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court. The jury brought in a verdict for defendant, sufficient evidence not having been produced to validate the claim.

A verdict for one hundred and seventy-five dollars was rendered against the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company in Part I of the Supreme Court yesterday on a suit brought by the owners of the steamboat *Sentinel* for services rendered by their craft to another boat of defendants while the latter was in a sinking condition.

In the case of Magnus against Ames, which was an action to recover on a contract for payment to be regulated by gold fluctuations, a verdict has been rendered in favor of the defendant. This does not, however, decide the question as to the right to make bargains based on the rise or fall of gold. The case will probably be appealed.

The argument in the case of Deitz vs Lamb, respecting the right of the latter to place the name of the Prescott House on an independent line of carriages, was concluded yesterday in the Superior Court. After hearing the argument of counsel, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Strong divorce suit is likely to be soon before our courts again. The counsel for the lady have applied for a stay of proceedings, and also for alimony during the time of their progress. No decision has yet been rendered on the matter.

The trial of Theodore Yates, charged with the murder of policeman Curran, was continued yesterday in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the taking of evidence was concluded. Counsel will sum up to-day.

Louis La Tierry and Thomas Day were yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Stillwell, and examined on a charge of obtaining money fraudulently from the United States Government. The examination was adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Wildey in the case of Thomas Hennessy, who was run over by a train of cars in West street on the night of the 15th inst. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Eliza Grey was knocked down and run over by a grocery wagon, driven by John Smith, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, being severely injured. The driver was arrested and held for examination.

Frecerick Hickman, while working a card press at the printing office of L. J. Cohen, No 184 William street, had his right hand and arm severely crushed between the rollers. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital for treatment.

Norman Ambrose, a deaf mute, was run over and killed yesterday morning by the Albany express train of the Hudson River Railroad, near the Fort Washington Depot. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest.

The wife of ex-Alderman John H. Brady, while attempting to step upon the platform of a Third avenue car yesterday, was thrown to the pavement by the sudden starting of the car, and seriously injured.

Business is improving slowly, and a fair spring trade is looked for yet. FULTON.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD

100 sh	Cata pf....	b30 28¾	100 sh	Reading...	s30 50¼
100 sh	do.....	s 28¾	100 sh	Susq Can	13¾
200 sh	do.....	b5 28¾	45 sh	W Phila R....	70
200 sh	do.....	28¾	55 sh	Penna R.....	55¾
100 sh	do.....	s5 28¾	100 sh	N Y & Mid...	6¼
100 sh	do.....	s60 28¾	100 sh	Sch N....2d..	21½
100 sh	do.....	28¾			

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, THURSDAY MORNING, March 22.

At the hour of 9 o'clock this morning, the Conference was called to order by Bishop Ames. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. F. Hodgson. After which, the Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

The Secretary then read the Conference statistics for the past year. They showed that the number of Sunday Schools were as follows:—

North Philadelphia—74 schools; officers and teachers, 1759; scholars, 13,755; volumes in libraries, 36,843; members of Bible classes, 251; scholars in infant classes, 4663; expenses of the schools for past year, $10,427 44; received from Sabbath School Union, $578 18; Sabbath School *Advocates* taken, 4908; conversions, 908.

South Philadelphia—73 schools; 1573 officers; scholars, 12 444; 38,110 volumes in libraries; number of Bible classes, 242; scholars in infant classes, 314; expenses, $6142 98; conversions, 816.

Reading—Schools, 82; officers and teachers, 1548; scholars, 9667; volumes in libraries, 34,295; number of Bible classes, 265; expenses, $5573 65; conversions, 443.

Wilmington—Number of Sunday Schools, 113; officers and teachers, 1628; scholars, 10 299; expenses, $2338 94; conversions, 618.

Easton—Number of schools, 108; officers and teachers, 1561; scholars, 6965; expenses of schools, $2211 53; conversions, 289.

Snow Hill—Number of schools, 724; officers and teachers, 1193; expenses, $1209 59; conversions, 285.

Benevolent Contributions—Education, $1290 65, increase, $140 62: Tract, $3797 38; Missions, $55,552 55; Bible, 5030 82; Sunday School Union, $1386 78 increase, $714 97. Amount expended for building Churches and Parsonages, $150,201 18. Increase, $18,882 24.

The aggregate for Benevolent Contributions—Sunday School purposes, $259,659 81. Increase, $26,194 05.

Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Methodist Sunday School Union, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the interests of the Union. He dwelt at large upon the advantages derived from a thorough Sunday School training, and felt pleased in having the favorable testimony of other clergymen outside the Methodist Church in reference to the effectiveness of this organization of this branch of the Church of Christ. He concluded by urging a thorough training of the teachers, and advocated Sunday School teachers' meetings for this purpose to be held weekly. The resolutions offered by the Committee on Sunday Schools were then taken up, and after slight amendments, were adopted.

The report of the Tract Committee was then read by the Secretary, showing that during the year there had been 140,000 pages of tracts distributed.

The report concluded with a request that Rev. S. W. Thomas should be appointed as Corresponding Secretary.

The report, as read, was discussed by Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Carrow, Rev Franklin Moore, D. D., and others.

A resolution embodied in the report recommending the removal of the Society to this city, was tabled.

The report was then adopted.

The report of the Committee on Ministerial Lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery was then read.

Rev. James Neill and Rev. James Dickson were nominated to fill vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Ministerial Lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, and Mr. E. S. Early and B. J. Culloch, in the lay representation.

The following persons were admitted as suitable candidates for trial in the travelling connection:—George B. Hoffman, E. B. White, James Escott, Adam F. Wilson, and Hamilton C. McBride.

The case of G. W. F. Graff, a married man, was admitted. Also, Edward Newman.

The Temperance report was then read by the Secretary, after which a lively discussion took place in reference to it, which was participated in by Rev. Mr. Quigly and others. Mr. Quigly, in the course of his remarks spoke in the most decided terms of censure in reference to the rum traffic, and concluded by saying that the presence of the rum traffic had invaded the sanctuaries with its evil consequences.

The legalizing of such an evil could not be looked upon without the greatest dread by the Church as well as the community at large. He said that this thing was a great wrong, and he should vote for the report.

The report was adopted. Adjourned.

ABOUT TWO GOLD WATCHES.—Two young men, who are brothers, and sleep in the same room at their residence, No. 1830 Christian street, retired to bed last night, one about 11 o'clock, and the other a short time afterwards. The first one who retired took his watch, a handsome gold one valued at $150, from his pocket and placed it on a table. When his brother entered the room he undressed and retired, letting his watch, also a valuable gold one, remain in his vest pocket. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the brother first in bed arose in order to find out what time it was, and found his watch had vanished. Supposing his brother had displaced it, he woke him and found he had not seen or meddled with it. The other brother then got up and proceeded to examine his vest to see if his watch was all right, when he discovered that both watches were *non est*. Several articles of value in the vest pocket where the watch was, were not disturbed. Complaint was at once made to Lieutenant Fuller of the First District, and after an investigation was had, a girl residing in the house, named Margaret Rawlings, was arrested on suspicion of being the thief. After a hearing this morning, before Alderman Lutz, the magistrate felt justified in binding over the girl in the sum of $2000 bail to answer.

ARRIVAL OF THE 214TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The 214th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a Union League regiment, returned home at an early hour this morning. The regiment is commanded by Brigadier-General D. B. McKibben.

The regiment made a street parade this morning, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. They passed THE TELEGRAPH office with over seven hundred rank and file, and marched with great precision. General McKibben, accompanied by Colonel Harrison and Lieutenant-Colonel Morrell, headed the regiment, mounted. Since the 22d of July last the regiment has been stationed at Washington, having been ordered there from Winchester, Va. The ambulances of the Philadelphia, Western, Weccacoe, Hope, and Franklin Fire Companies followed the regiment this morning, carrying the invalid members of the organization.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the drying-room of a building situated in Thompson & Co.'s lumber yard, Buttonwood street, below Twelfth. The room is used for the purpose of drying lumber. The flames were extinguished before any great amount of damage had been done.

LOST A FINGER.—A man named Daniel Mattern, thirty-five years of age, had a finger of his right hand pulled off this morning by getting it caught in the belting of Wilson & Childs' wagon works, at Second and Cumberland streets. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

REPORT OF THE PRISON AGENT.—The Twelfth Annual Report of William J. Mullen, Prison Agent, has been published, in which he says:—

It appears that, with the co-operation of the properly constituted authorities, he has succeeded in liberating from prison 1410 persons within the last year. Of this number there were 728 males and 604 females, besides 78 children. They were liberated at a cost of $257 10, paid to magistrates and other officials. There were over 2800 cases investigated, and more than 500 letters have been written and mailed on account of prisoners during the year. The parties were all committed for court, but an impartial and searching examination showed that in the majority of these cases the imprisonment was unnecessary, while in many instances it was cruel and oppressive.

In some cases where offenses have been committed, they were of so trivial a character, or accompanied with such mitigating circumstances, as not to warrant a longer confinement. It was found that much of the litigation had its origin in improper motives, such as vindictive feelings, thirst for gain intemperance and thoughtlessness. Parties thus actuated overlooked the misery they were causing to helpless children and unprotected families by sending their parents and protectors to prison: many of these, when remonstrated with, saw their error, and willingly lent their aid to undo the mischief they had so inconsiderately caused.

Mr. Mullen would not be understood to say that many of the persons liberated had not committed the offenses with which they were charged, but the reasons assigned for their liberation at the time were such as to satisfy the officers of the law that their release was in no way incompatible with the ends of justice, as the imprisonment they had already suffered was considered sufficient. There is no doubt but that in the regular course of law, the Court, when made acquainted with the facts that go to establish the innocence of parties who may be wrongfully accused, would authorize their discharge, and in this way they would be released in the course of time, but the delay would be most damaging to their interests.

It is painful to contemplate the fact, that persons who are not guilty, or whose offences are so slight that no Grand Jury would feel justified in finding a true bill against them, should be incarcerated for an unnecessary length of time, subjecting them to the loss of their honest employment, as well as being detrimental to their character, and thereby entailing suffering and ruin upon their innocent families, and that too at an unnecessary expense to the city.

What is claimed for the Agency is, that it is a peaceful mission, adjusting difficulties between parties who are at law; that it brings the facts promptly before the proper officers who have power to act in the premises, and whose decision terminates the mental suffering of the prisoner, which resulted from his being kept in suspense; it also puts an end to unjust and malicious litigation, liberates those who ought not to be imprisoned, prevents suffering to innocent families, and saves to the county much unnecessary expense; nor in this connection can we overlook the precious time and expense saved to the Court and jurors, that would otherwise be necessary in disposing of these cases, as they are Court cases, and not those of drunkards, vagrants, or breaches of the peace, of which the Inspectors have the authority to dispose.

The liberation of the persons referred to was a saving to the county within the year of the sum of $17,144 70, of which $8178 would have been required to have been paid for ignoring their cases at $5 80 each, and $8966 70, which their maintenance would have cost, had they been detained in prison until the earliest period in the term of the Court for disposing of their cases.

The number of arrests made in our city during the year was thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-nine (39,179), and the whole number that were convicted, sentenced, and recommitted to prison was 595. There were 2382 true bills found by the Grand Jury, and 1602 bills ignored. 455 were sentenced to labor, and 140 without labor.

Of the original number committed, there were discharged by the Court 843; by magistrates 6781; by Inspectors, 5815; prisoners whose time expired within the year who had not been required to labor, 13; and by various other authorities not here mentioned, 573. Of the above number committed, there were 10,731 white males, and also 4479 white females; 644 black males, and 642 black females. The whole number of commitments of both sexes shows an increase, compared with last year, of 2429. By this it will appear that there were 3984 cases acted upon and disposed of by the Grand Jury and Court.

The Grand Jury for the present term in their presentment say:—The County Prison much overcrowded, and shows fully the necessity of the recommended House of Correction. The Inspectors are very efficient and attentive to their duty, and the Prison Agent, Mr. William J. Mullen, wins golden opinions by the kind and considerate manner in which he discharges his duties. In several cases of a trivial character which came before the Grand Jury they adopted his recommendations, and released the prisoners by ignoring the bills, who in his belief were entitled to that leniency.

HOLY WEEK AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The last days of Lent, known as Holy Week, which commences on Sunday next, will be observed, with all the imposing ceremonials of the Catholic Church, at the grand Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. During the holy days the order of exercises at the Cathedral will be as follows:—Palm Sunday—Blessing and distribution of the Psalms, Mass, and singing of the Passion at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 3½ P. M., with Benediction by the Right Reverend Bishop. Holy Thursday—Solemn Pontifical Mass and consecration of the holy oils, etc., at 10½ A. M., with all the ceremonies prescribed for the day. On this occasion the Right Reverend Bishop will be assisted by twelve Priests, seven Deacons, and seven sub-Deacons, in addition to the usual officers of the Mass. All the reverend Clergy who can leave their congregations will attend the Cathedral services on Holy Thursday. Good Friday—Services commence at 9 A. M. Holy Saturday—Ceremonies begin at 8 A. M. Easter Sunday—Pontifical Mass at 10½ A. M.

THE WIND ON A FROLIC.—The wind held high carnival last night in the Nineteenth Ward. It had no respect for fences, for several were dislodged from their proper places and scattered around in "most admired disorder." A number of boards quietly resting on a board-pile at Sixth street and Columbia avenue were ruthlessly displaced by the mad wind, and dashed against a street lamp, very materially damaging the appearance of the latter. Numbers of persons had "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," decidedly interfered with by old Boreas taking unwarrantable liberties with window-shutters, etc. The police were powerless to put an end to the freaks of the wind, and it kept on whistling in their very ears all night with impunity.

STEALING IRON RODS.—William Kelley, Thomas Williams, and John Rodney, all young men, were arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing iron rods, at Middleton's works, Rodge avenue and Callowhill street. The party slipped into the cellar of the store, and finding some person there, pretended they were looking for a ticket dropped into the cellar, and thus escaping suspicion, one of the party stole the rods, and the three made off. Pursuit and an arrest of all of them followed. One endeavored to get off by jumping with the stolen property on a dray, but he was captured at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. Alderman Massey this morning held the party in $1000 each.

FUNERAL OF REESE D. FELL.—The funeral of Reese D. Fell, the well-known stock broker, took place this morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of personal friends, the Board of Brokers being largely represented. The interment took place in Monument cemetery.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, BEWARE.—Two young men, aged 23 and 25 years, well dressed, and of genteel appearance, are going about town changing board at different boarding-houses, and carrying with them apparently well-filled black bags. When quarters are obtained, the twain fill these bags with any valuables found lying around loose, and leave within two days. Look out for them.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The great match game of billiards between E. J. Plunkett and R. T. Reall for the championship of Pennsylvania and the golden cue, comes off positively at Concert Hall this evening.

FATAL RESULT.—William McCloud, mentioned in another column of this day's TELEGRAPH as having been run over at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, died of his injuries a few hours since.

AWAITING OWNERSHIP.—At the Eighth Ward Station House is a tin box, containing stencil-making tools, which was picked up last night, and can be recovered by the owner.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Mrs. Dorsey, No. 1004 Miles' alley, below Walnut street, was entered last night by the kitchen door, and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

STIRRING TIMES.—

There's Max's Government rocking,
As if about to break down—
Here are crowds of Fenians flocking
To bother the British Crown;
And our own folks hold high debate
About the way to guide the State.

Our world with excitement's flushing;
And, not least stirring of all,
Is to see the customers rushing,
Each moment, to Tower Hall!

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

AN OUTRAGE.—Some wretch of a joker perpetrates this outrage:—"If a woman were to change her sex, what religion would she be? A he then." To which a lady with more wit and point replied:—"And to convert an arrant into a heartless one, she only wants a 'he.'" We desire to call the attention of every one to the superiority of the coal sold by W. W. Alter, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter secures all his old customers and gains hosts of new ones every season. This speaks volumes for Alter. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

A WAG OUT IN Detroit has been taking liberties with the reputation of the Pontiac Railroad. He was asked whether he ever knew of an accident on the road, and replied, "Never. But once, a middle-aged gentleman left Pontiac for Detroit, and *died of old age* at Binghamton, half way." A good reputation, even for a railroad, is desirable; but that among men is most easily maintained by wearing Clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental Hotel.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—W. L. Maddock & Co., No 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut, have just received fresh invoices of new crop teas of all choice brands and of exceedingly fine quality, which are offered at greatly reduced prices.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs all styles; finished in the best manner; of rare accuracy of feature and expression; striking likeness. See specimens. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

PRACTICE AND THEORY are alike in favor of HAGEESH CANDY, as being the best medicine known to relieve all classes of Throat or Lung Diseases. For sale by all Druggists.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Sieck & Co. and other make of Pianos.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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MARRIED.

LACEY—CLAWGES.—On the 27th of August, 1865, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM LACEY to Miss KATE M. CLAWGES, both of this city.

VICIOR—ARNOLD.—On the 21st, at Reading, by the Rev. Mr. Frankel, Mr. ABRAM VICTOR, of Rochefort, Mo., to Miss AMELIA ARNOLD, of Reading, Pa.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—On the morning of March 19, JAMES J. ARBUCKLE.

The relatives and friends of the family, Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, also employes of the City Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Franck, No. 511 Coates street, on Friday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

BREMER.—On the morning of the 21st instant, LEWIS BREMER, in the 69th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BUTLER.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH BUTLER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence Carlton street, below Twelfth, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Barren Hill.

EVANS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, JANE C., wife of Josiah Evans.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1721 Mount Vernon street, on Friday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On March 21, WALTER V. FOSTER of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge No. 216, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 537 Carpenter street, on Friday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH JOHNSON, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susannah Barnes, No. 220 Wharton street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, on the 20th of March, JOHN KELLEY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridgway street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Gloucester city, N. J.

ROBB.—On the 21st instant, JAMES ROBB, in the 64th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GRADUATED POCKET CALLIPERS, FOR measuring inside or outside diameters without using a rule, and which may be easily corrected when use or wear has made them inaccurate. For sale, with various other patterns, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON QUOITS AND IRON DUMB BELLS OF various sizes, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRUNING KNIVES AND SHEARS, SPADES, Rakes Hoes Garden Trowels, &c., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior article and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. L. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2145

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and strengthening. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM SM